The Hong Kong Daily Press.

No 4408 號八零百四千四第 日一十月一十年未辛治同 HONGKONG, FRIDAY, 22ND DECEMBER, 1871. 五拜禮 號二念月二十英 港香 [PRICE $2½ PER MONTH.

Arrivals.

Dec. 21, ACHILLES, Brit. str., 1,550, Russell, Foochow 19th December, General.—BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

Dec. 21, DAY DAWN, Brit. bk., 398, Sustenance, Sydney, N.S.W., October 25th, Coals and Sundries.—AUG. HEARD & Co.

Dec. 21, EMERALD, Brit. str., 353, Smith, Chinkiang 1st December, Rice.—OLYPHANT & Co.

Dec. 21, H.I.M.S. COSMAO, 1,200, Lefevre, from Shanghai 18th December.

Departures.

Dec. 21, JAMES AITKIN, for Manila.
Dec. 21, WHIRLWIND for Port Chalmers.
Dec. 21, SUNSHINE, str., for Manila.
Dec. 21, CHINA, str., for Canton.
Dec. 21, ARMIN, for New York.
Dec 22, ACHILLES, str., for London.

Clearances.

AT THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE, 21ST DECEMBER.

Laurita, for Chefoo.
Whirlwind, for Port Chalmers.
James Aitkin, for Manila.
Acantha, str., for Shanghai.
Eastern Isles, str., for Canton.
Armin, for New York.

Passengers.

Per *Achilles*, str., from Foochow,—
For Hongkong.—Mr. Hall and 1 Chinese.
For Suez.—Dr. Yates.
For London.—Miss Barnes, Miss E. Dover, Capt. Francis, Messrs. Merritt, Dammresq, G. Westerly, and 1 third class.
Per *Day Dawn*, from Sydney, N.S.W.,—
Mrs. and Miss Sustenance, Mr. and Mrs. Walker and child, Mr. Pack and 43 Chinese.

Reports.

The British steamer *Emerald* reports left Chinkiang on December 1st, and experienced strong N.N.W. winds and high sea throughout the passage.

The British steamer *Achilles* reports left Foochow on 19th December, and experienced light N.E. winds and fine weather throughout the passage.

The British bark *Day Dawn* reports left Sydney, N.S.W., on 25th October; had variable winds and squalls to the Solomon Group, which was made on 8th November, after which experienced strong Northerly winds, attended with very heavy squalls, which lasted till 17th November. On the 21st, crossed the Equator, in long. 164.50 E. From lat. 18.50 N., and long. 139 E. to the Bashees had experienced strong Northerly gales, after which strong N.N.E. monsoon and high sea till arrival in Hongkong, on December 21st, 45 days out.

Auction Sales to-day.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
Sundry Articles.

MARQUES & Co.—at 8.30 P.M.
Toys, Lamps, Bonbons, &c.

NOTICE.

ALL Claims against the Estate of the late Mr. J. WISHART, trading under the firm of J. WISHART & Co., must be sent in to, and all payments due to the Estate be made, to the Undersigned, with the least possible delay.
T. G. CASWELL,
H.B.M.'s Consul.
British Consulate,
Saigon, 4th December, 1871. [7d 2175

NOTICE.

THE HONGKONG HOTEL COMPANY, LIMITED, having leased the HONGKONG HOTEL to LEE AFONG from the 1st day of November, 1871, will not be RESPONSIBLE for any Contracts entered into by him, nor for any Goods supplied to him or his order.
By order,
For the Hongkong Hotel Co., Limited,
ED. BAKER,
Secretary.
tf 1879 Hongkong, 31st October, 1871.

FOR SALE.

A BASKET CARRIAGE and Brown PONY, with Electro-plated Harness.
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
1m 2158 Hongkong, 16th December, 1871.

THE interest and responsibility of Mr. JULIUS MENKE in our firm ceased on the 31st of December, 1870.
WM. PUSTAU & Co.
Hongkong and China,
December 16th, 1871. [3m 2164

THE Partnership of HUTCHINGS AND CAMPBELL has been dissolved by Mutual consent.
FRANCIS HUTCHINGS.
PATRICK CAMPBELL.
3m 2125 Swatow, 7th December, 1871.

MR. THOMAS PICKERING DROWN is a partner in my business from this day, which will in future be conducted under the Style or Firm of E. VINCENT & Co.
E. VINCENT.
tf1676 Swatow, 2nd October, 1871.

NOTICE.

MR. WILLIAM HENRY MOORE and MR. OTTO FRIEDRICH, have this day been admitted partners in our firm.
LAMMERT, ATKINSON & Co.
tf 1258 Hongkong, 30th June, 1870.

NOTICE.

MR. WILLIAM ABBOTT TURNBULL is authorised to sign our firm from this date.
BIRLEY, WORTHINGTON & Co.
tf 829 Shanghai, 1st May, 1871.

THE interest and responsibility of Mr. J. A. KOCK in our firm, ceased on the 28th of July by mutual consent, and we shall carry on our business, as hitherto, under the same style.
J. SMITH & Co.
tf 1410 Chefoo, 6th August, 1871.

THE Undersigned having this day entered into partnership as Merchants and Commission Agents, will conduct their business under the name and style of NORTON, LYALL & Co.
EDWARD NORTON.
ROBERT LYALL.
tf 1 Hongkong, 1st January, 1871.

HAWKINS'S HORSE REPOSITORY,
Rear of Murray Barracks, Hongkong.
HORSES received on LIVERY.
Horses BROKEN to Harness.
HORSES, PONIES, HARNESS and CARRIAGES, for Sale. *Also,*
Best quality of HAY, OATS, GRAM, BARLEY, and Indian CORN, for Sale;
HORSES and CARRIAGES for Hire.
PONIES do. do. do.
HORSE SHOEING on the most improved principles, under his own superintendence.
T. E. HAWKINS.
(Late Farrier-Major, Bengal Horse Artillery).
N.B.—All Diseases of the Horse attended to.
tf 559 Hongkong, 11th August, 1871.

FOR SALE, by private contract, the Three first-class GODOWNS situate on Inland lot No. 73, opposite the premises formerly occupied by Messrs. FLETCHER & Co.
For particulars, &c., apply to
TURNER & Co.
tf 534 Hongkong, 29th March, 1871.

Banks.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL-5,000,000 of Dollars.

Court of Directors:—
Chairman—HON. R. ROWETT.
Deputy Chairman—T. PYKE, ESQ.
E. R. Belilios, Esq. | Julius Menke, Esq.
A. Joost, Esq. | S. D. Sassoon, Esq.
Wm. Lemmon, Esq. | G. F. Weller, Esq.
H. Melchers, Esq.

Managers:—
Hongkong—James Greig, Esq., Chief Manager.
Shanghai—David McLean, Esq.
London Bankers—London and County Bank.

HONGKONG.
INTEREST ALLOWED.
On Current Deposit Accounts at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.
On Fixed Deposits:—
For 3 months' 2 per cent. per annum.
6 " 4 " "
12 " 5 " "
LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED
Credits—granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
Drafts—granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.
JAMES GREIG, *Chief Manager.*
Offices of the Corporation,
No. 1, Queen's Road East.
tf 10621 Hongkong, 9th September, 1871.

GERMAN BANK OF LONDON (Limited).

DIRECTORS.
GEORGE ALBRECHT, Bremen.
EDWARD HENRY GREEN, London.
CARL KLOTZ, Frankfort-on-the-Main.
VICTOR FREIHERR VON MAGNUS, Berlin.
JULIUS MAY, Frankfort-on-the-Main.
ADOLPH VOM RATH, Cologne.
CHARLES FERDINAND RODEWALD, London.
FREDERICK RODEWALD, London.
THOMAS SELLAR, London.
RUDOLPH SULZBACH, Frankfort-on-the-Main.
L. JOSEPH SPEYER, Frankfort-on-the-Main.

Managing Director—OTTO NESTLE.
Assistant Manager—LEOPOLD BONN.
Auditor—GEORGE THOMAS BROOKING.
Bankers—THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LONDON.

The Capital of the German Bank of London, Limited, is £2,000,000, divided into 200,000 Shares of £10 each; of which 60,000 Shares, representing a capital of £600,000, have been issued, subscribed for, and allotted, and are intended to be fully paid up within six months.

The Bank is established in London, and has no branches on the Continent or abroad. It is now prepared to open business, to negotiate approved securities, and generally to attend to transactions appertaining to Foreign banking business.

Bartholomew House, Bartholomew-lane, London, E.C., April, 1871 [6m 1070 June 24

THE MERCHANTS' MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY (LIMITED.)
HEAD OFFICE—1, ROYAL EXCHANGE BUILDINGS, LONDON.

CAPITAL, £1,000,000 IN 100,000 SHARES OF £10 EACH.
FIRST ISSUE, 50,000 SHARES, £2 PAID-UP.

Directors.
SETH A. APCAR, 74, Lancaster Gate (Director of the National Bank of India), Firm, APCAR & Co., Calcutta.
ALEXANDER FAIRLIE CUNINGHAM (Director of the Credit Foncier of England, and of the London, Chatham and Dover Railway.)
GEORGE HAY DONALDSON (Director of the English, Scottish, and Australian Chartered Bank), Firm, DONALDSON, LAMBERT & Co., Australia and New Zealand.
WILLIAM DUNN, Lime Street Square, Firm of WILLIAM DUNN & Co., London, and of Port Elizabeth and Natal.
P. LUTSCHER, late PASTEE BROTHERS, Austin Friars (Director of the Anglo-Egyptian Banking Company.)
GEORGE MACNAIR, 44, Hamilton Terrace.
WILLIAM THOMAS MARTIN, Great St. Helen's, late of the Firm of MARTIN, DYCE & Co., Batavia.
JOHN THOMPSON RENNIE, 123, Fenchurch street, and Aberdeen, Shipowner (Director of the Standard Bank of British South Africa.)
SAMUEL SAUNDERS, late of Messrs. BRIGGS & Co., Alexandria.
Bankers.
THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, Nicholas Lane, London, and its Branches.
Underwriter. *Secretary.*
JOHN JOSEPH TIDD. JOSEPH ANGUS.

DURING each year it is proposed to pay the Shareholders, Half-yearly, upon their paid-up Capital, interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum; and, so soon as practicable after the expiration of each year, a Profit and Loss Account will be made up, showing the results of the business, due provision being made for all outstanding risks.

Out of the Profits will first be paid an additional 5 per cent. on the paid-up Capital, making, with the interest to be paid, as explained above, 10 per cent. to the Shareholders.

Before any further division of Profits takes place amongst the Shareholders, one-fourth, say 25 per cent. of the residue, will be rateably divided amongst those Insurers out of whose business Profits have been made during the year.

The undersigned, having been appointed Agents for the above Company at this Port, Shanghai, Foochow, Hankow, and Yokohama, are prepared to accept Marine Risks at current rates.
GILMAN & Co.,
Agents.
tf 2016 Hongkong, 20th November, 1871.

HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

ADJUSTMENT OF BONUS FOR THE YEAR 1870.

SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company are requested to furnish the undersigned with a List of their contributions for the year ending 31st December last, in order that the distribution of 20 % of the nett profits reserved for Contributors may be arranged. Returns not rendered prior to the 31st October next, will be adjusted by the Company, and no claims or alterations will be subsequently admitted.
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
General Managers.
tf 1310 Hongkong, 1st August, 1871.

CIGARS.

J. R. WHITE has for Sale:—
FINEST MANILA and CAVITE CIGARS.
14d 2109 Hongkong, 7th December, 1871.

COFFEE.

MANY Complaints having been made of the difficulty of procuring good COFFEE regularly,
J. R. WHITE,
begs to announce that he has made arrangements for obtaining constant supplies of the best Growths. These will be roasted and ground daily, and packed in tins from 1 to 10 lbs. The tins to be returned.
SHIPPING SUPPLIED.
QUEEN'S ROAD, HONGKONG,
14d 2104 Hongkong, 7th December, 1871.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

BY order of the Board of Directors, Mr. A. PHILIPPE assumes charge of the Agency of the COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS in Hongkong from this date, as Acting Manager.
J. POIRIER,
Manager.
15d 2140 Hongkong, 12th December, 1871.

Intimations.

CHRISTMAS.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. have their usual varied assortment of DELICACIES for the Table, CADEAUX for Ladies and Gentlemen, and TOYS, &c., for Children.

Christmas CAKES, Plum PUDDINGS, Fancy BOXES of BONBONS, Chocolate BONBONS, DRAGEES, CRYSTALLISED FRUITS, MINCEMEAT, Floral CRACKERS, Costume CRACKERS, Rose Water CRACKERS, FIGS, RAISINS, ELEVAS PLUMS, PRUNES D'ENTE, GALANTINES, Pine CHEESE, Stilton CHEESE, Mason's Fancy CHOCOLATE, APPLES, PEACHES, PEARS, STRAWBERRIES, &c., &c., &c.

Krug's CHAMPAGNE, Sparkling MOSELLE, Choice BURGUNDY, Dry Golden and Nutty SHERRIES, PORT of Various Growths, Toddy WHISKY, &c., &c.

Handsomely bound Gift BOOKS, Ivory Carte de Visite FRAMES, Fancy Perfume CASES, Writing CASES, Dressing CASES, ALBUMS, Work CASES, Glove BOXES, Handkerchief BOXES, CHROMOLITHOGRAPHS in handsome Frames, Invalid PICTURE LAMPS, Meerschaum PIPES, Cigar CASES, Pencil CASES, STATUETTES, VASES, Toilet BOTTLES, Scent CASKETS, Fancy ELECTRO-PLATE and GLASSWARE, &c., &c., &c.

Mechanical TOYS, GAMES, BRICKS, ROBINS, ORNAMENTS for Christmas Trees, FLAGS, TAPERS, &c., &c., &c.
2w 2127 Hongkong, 11th December, 1871.

CHRISTMAS GOODS.

ROSE & Co. have received, per Mail Steamer *Orissa*, the following Choice assortment of GOODS, comprising:—
FRENCH MILLINERY and FLOWERS.
FEATHERS and PLUMES.
The new FLOWER, "Paris in Flames," "Paris in Ashes."
Ladies' SILK, BEAVER, FELT, VELVET and STRAW HATS, new designs.
Ladies' Paris RIDING HATS.
Ladies' SILK and VELVET HATS, Seal Skin Trimming.
The New SHAWL COSTUME, in GREY, BRONZE, BROWN and CLARET.
Lyons and German VELVETS.
TERRY and TARTAN do.
MARONE, SLATE, CERESE and BLACK SATINS.
LACE, MUSLIN, and CAMBRIC SETS.
Plain and Figured BRIDAL VEILS.
Black, White and Brown E. S. Satin BOOTS.

Choice Christmas PRESENTS.

TOYS and GAMES.

ROSE & CO.,
Wellington Street and Queen's Road.
tf 2093 Hongkong, 5th December, 1871.

THE HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

REDUCTION IN RATES ON CHINESE RISKS.

ON and after the 15th instant, the minimum rate for the insurance against Fire of Chinese Premises in this Colony will be reduced to Two per cent. per annum.
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
General Managers,
Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Limited.
tf 1997 Hongkong, 14th November, 1870.

CHRISTMAS! CHRISTMAS!! CHRISTMAS!!!

AS the above Festival is approaching, the Undersigned beg to inform the community of Hongkong that they are prepared to make CHRISTMAS CAKES of best quality. They have Cakes, each weighing from 1 lb. to 20 lbs., ready on hand, and can make to order weighing from 1 lb. to 500 lbs. each, also mince pies and assorted pastries.

Parties wishing for cakes of a large size are requested to give a few days' notice.

All orders shall be carefully and promptly attended to.

All articles from the Bakery are guaranteed of the finest and best qualities.
D. NOWROJEE & Co.,
Opposite to the ORIENTAL BANK,
Queen's Road.
1m 2080 Hongkong, 4th December, 1871.

NOTICE.

THE Community of Hongkong are particularly requested to take notice of the following advertisement:—
THAT
The undersigned will not be responsible for any debts contracted by Mrs. SCOTT, of Queen's Road, opposite the P. & O. Co.'s gate, Hongkong, originally of Yokohama.
M. SCOTT,
Yokohama.
14d 2142 Dated 2nd December, 1871.

COAST OF CHINA.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

CHAPEL ISLAND LIGHTHOUSE.

ON the 15th instant, the Chapel Island Light was lighted. The apparatus is Dioptric, of the First Order, shewing all round the horizon a Fixed White Light, varied by Flashes at intervals of half a minute. The centre of the light is 227 feet above High Water, and in clear weather it will be visible 22 nautical miles. The lighthouse is 65 feet in height from base to vane. The tower is painted black, with the exception of the parapet, and window facings, which are of granite unpainted. The Lightkeepers' dwellings and surrounding wall are painted white. The light-house is situated in Lat. 24° 10' 18" N., and Long. 118° 13' 30" E.

NOTE.

MASTERS of Vessels passing near the island when bound into Amoy, are requested to note any Signals that may be made to them from the Island, to render assistance if necessary and possible, and to report the same to the Commissioner of Customs on their arrival at Amoy.
A. M. BISBEE,
Divisional Inspector.
Custom House,
Harbour Master's Office,
Amoy, 16th November, 1871. 3m 2005

COTES DE CHINE.

PHARE DE CHAPEL ISLAND.

AVIS est donné aux navigateurs qu'à partir du 15 courant le feu du phare de Chapel Island a été établi. L'appareil est Dioptrique, de premier ordre et à feu blanc fixe varié à intervalles d'une demie minute par des éclats de lumière. La hauteur du plan focal est de 227 pieds anglais au dessus de la haute mer. Sa portée est de 22 miles marins en temps clair. La tour a 63 pieds anglais de hauteur de la base à la girouette; elle est peinte en noir, à l'exception du parapet et de la façade des fenêtres qui sont de granit non peint. Les logements des gardiens et les murs environnants sont peints en blanc. Le phare est situé par Latitude N. 24° 10' 18," et par Longitude E. 115° 53' 30".

AVIS.

LES Capitaines de navires passant auprès de l'île se rendant à Amoy, sont priés de remarquer les signaux qu'on peut leur faire de l'île, de rendre tout secour nécessaire si possible, et d'en faire le rapport au Commissaire des Douanes à leur arrivée à Amoy.
Douanes d'Amoy,
Bureau du Capitaine de Port,
16 Novembre, 1871
A. M. BISBEE,
3m 2007] *Inspecteur Divisionaire.*

Auctions.

GENERAL WEEKLY SALE.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, in their Sales' Room, *Queen's Road,*
THIS DAY,
the 22nd December, 1871, at noon,
Ex "Bombay."
An Invoice of COWARD'S OILMAN'S STORES, comprising SAUCES, VINEGAR, SALAD OIL, MUSTARD, PICKLES, JAM, JELLY, Muscatel RAISINS, PRUNES, OLIVES, CAPERS, OATMEAL, Yarmouth BLOATERS, MACCARONI, CHEESE, &c., &c.

Ex Mail Steamer "Mirzapore."
A VERY CHOICE INVOICE OF CHRISTMAS STORES, from BARNES & Co., consisting of 10 Cases, each containing PEACHES, APRICOTS, CHERRIES, PETITS POIS, HARICOTS VERTS, Macedoine ASPARAGUS, SAUCES, Assorted SOUP, Bologna SAUSAGES, Cambridge SAUSAGES, HERRINGS A LA SARDINES, OYSTERS, CARROTS, COCOA and MILK, LOBSTERS, MUSTARD, Scotch SALMON. 2 Cases Muscatel RAISINS, 10 Cases assorted JAMS, 2 Cases ALMONDS, 8 Cases each 6 Dozen Scotch MIXTURE, 2 Cases, each 11¼ Gross, Tin-lined LUGGAGE, Comical FACES, BURLESQUE, MASKS, PICKWICKS, North Wilts CHEESE, Cheddar CHEESE, Cumberland HAMS.

Also,
2 Cases TOYS, and about 50 piculs Corrugated IRON.
2191 Hongkong, 21st December, 1871.

CHRISTMAS! CHRISTMAS!! CHRISTMAS!!!

NIGHT AUCTION.

MARQUES & Co. will sell by Public Auction,
THIS EVENING,
the 22nd December, 1871, at 8.30 P.M.
At their Sales Rooms, Queen's Road, adjoining Mr. DRISCOLL'S),—
A Fine Assortment of Mechanical TOYS, Fancy TOYS, Kerosine LAMPS, Table COVERS, BONBONS,
&c., &c., &c.
TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7.
2168 Hongkong, 8th December, 1871.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned will sell by Public Auction, by order and at the Godowns of Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., East Point,
TO-MORROW,
the 23rd December, 1871, at noon,—
6 Bales DUTCH DRILLS.
(More or less Damaged by Sea Water,)
Ex "Johann & Wilhelm,"
TERMS OF SALE.—Cash on delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7.
THOMAS G. GLOVER,
Auctioneer.
2203 Hongkong, 22nd December, 1871.

SALE OF NEW BOOKS.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction,
TO-MORROW,
the 23rd December, 1871, at 2 o'clock P.M.,
At his Sales Rooms, Queen's Road,—
An Invoice of New and Choice BOOKS, just landed, ex Steamer *Cheops.*
After which will be sold a fine Selection of Japanese LACQUERED WARE, BRONZES, &c.
Catalogues will be issued for the Books.
TERMS OF SALE—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7. All Lots, with all faults and errors of description whatever, at the purchasers' risk upon fall of the hammer.
J. M. ARMSTRONG,
Auctioneer.
2187 Hongkong, 20th December, 1871.

FURNITURE SALE.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, at the residence of H. JURGENS, Esq., Elgin Street, on
THURSDAY,
the 28th December, 1871, at noon,—
The whole of the Handsome HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, consisting of Damask Covered CHAIRS, COUCHES, Marble-top TABLES, PIANO, ENGRAVINGS, MIRRORS, CURTAINS, Teak Dining TABLE, CHAIRS, SIDEBOARD, WHATNOTS, CHANDELIER, WARDROBES, Iron BEDSTEADS, Marble-top WASHSTANDS and SERVICES, Marble-top BUREAU, Glass and Crockery WARE, Electro-plate WARE, &c., &c., &c.
Also,
2 Ladies' Sedan CHAIRS.
TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7. All Lots, with all faults and errors of description, at purchasers' risk on the fall of the hammer.
2202 Hongkong, 22nd December, 1871.

CHRISTMAS, NEW YEAR, AND HONGKONG RACES.

J. C. KRUSE,
QUEEN'S ROAD, No. 10,
HONGKONG,
SOLICITS inspection of a part of his goods just received, per Mail and Suez Canal Steamers, comprising an assortment of CADEAUSE for Ladies and Gentlemen, Berlin EMBROIDERIES of magnificent designs, PHOTOGRAPHS, BOITES CARTONNAGE FANTAISIE filled with the choicest BONBONS, Smoking CAPS, SCARFS, TIES, &c., ALBUMS, Christmas Tree CANDLES, Meerschaum PIPES, Opera GLASSES (Duchesse), Spy GLASSES, BAROMETERS ANEROIDE, THERMOMETERS, Liquor STANDS, Walking STICKS, Electric BELLS, Alarm CLOCKS, Night CLOCKS, &c., &c.
11d 2181 Hongkong, 20th December, 1871.

FOR SALE.

No. 2 CIGARS, Tandnay's May 1871.
Do. Do. Fortin's April 1871.
No. 1 Do. Tandnay's May 1871.
REYNOLDS & Co.
16d 2150 Hongkong, 15th December, 1871.

FOR SALE,
Expected to arrive shortly.
AN Invoice of Weir's Sewing MACHINES, at the low rate of $18 each. Apply at AYRES & CO.'S AUCTION ROOMS.
1m 2113 Hongkong, 8th December, 1871.

J. DEFRIES,
GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT,
87, Wyndham Street, Hongkong.
HAS received a very fine assortment of JAPANESE GOODS, of all descriptions, comprising fine Inlaid Gold and best Lacquer WARE, guaranteed, suitable for CHRISTMAS PRESENTS, which can be viewed daily at the above address.

Sole Agent and Representative in Hongkong for Messrs. KUHN & Co., Yokohama.
2w 2188 Hongkong, 20th December, 1871.

WANTED.

A SITUATION in a Mercantile Office or Bank at any of the Ports of China, Shanghai or Yokohama preferable, by one who has great experience as a Book-keeper; writes a good hand, and can undertake corresponding on business matters.
Apply to E. V. C., care of the Editor of the *Daily Press.*
tf 1708 Hongkong, 6th October, 1871.

FOR SALE.

CHAMPAGNE.
25 CASES Veuve Cliquot Ponsardin Reims Legitimate CHAMPAGNE, in Cases of 1 dozen Quarts. Apply to
CARLOWITZ & Co.
1w 2165 Hongkong, 13th December, 1871.

Intimations.

THE HONGKONG AND CHINA GAS COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE Transfer Books of the Company will be CLOSED from the 16th to the 30th inst., both days included.
A. NEWTON,
Manager.
27d 2079 Hongkong, 4th December, 1871.

NOTICE.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE Transfer Books of the Company will be CLOSED from the 16th to the 31st inst., both days inclusive.
JAS. B. COUGHTRIE,
Secretary.
30d 2071 Hongkong, 1st December, 1871.

THE HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE Transfer Books of the Company will be CLOSED from the 16th to the 31st inst., both days included.
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
General Managers,
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company, Limited.
1m 2062 Hongkong, 1st December, 1871.

VICTORIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HONGKONG, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE Transfer Books of this Company will be CLOSED from the 16th to the 31st inst., both days inclusive.
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.,
Secretaries.
1m 2061 Hongkong, 1st December, 1871.

NOTICE.

VICTORIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HONGKONG, LIMITED.

FROM this date, there will be no fee charged for Policies issued by this Company.
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.,
Secretaries.
tf 1877 Hongkong, 1st November, 1871.

FOR SALE, EX "NEW ARRIVALS."

AN INVOICE of first quality Hoth's RUSSIAN ROPE, consisting of:—
4 stranded ROPE, from 7½ inches downwards.
3 " " 3¾ " "
BOLT ROPE, " 5½ " "
RATTLINE-STUFF, HOUSE-LINE, MARLINE, HAMBROLINE, 2 and 3 YARN SPUNYARN.

Best English-made White LINES, viz.: Hand Lead LINES, Signal HALYARDS, LOG-LINES, Fishing LINES.

PUMP and Rigging LEATHER.

Copper TACKS, Copper Boat NAILS and BURRS.

India Rubber PACKING.

Canvas HOSE.

Brown Tarred SHEATHING FELT.

Peacock's Patent COMPOSITION.

SOFT SOAP, for Engine purposes.

Wire Tube BRUSHES, assorted sizes.
Paint BRUSHES, do.

White Brothers' best Portland CEMENT.

KEROSINE OIL.
At LAMMERT, ATKINSON & Co.
tf 1169 Hongkong, 10th July, 1871.

SADDLERY.

AT COST PRICE.—A General ASSORTMENT from the BEST LONDON HOUSES.
Also,
Driving and Riding WHIPS.
BONNETT & Co.,
26, Queen's Road, Hongkong.
3m 1680 Hongkong, October 2nd, 1871.

FOR SALE.

A PAIR of Handsome Black Rangoon PONIES, and a 4-wheeled CARRIAGE, with Harness, &c., all in good order.
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
1m 2110 Hongkong, 8th December, 1871.

NOVELTIES FOR CHRISTMAS,
Ex P. M. S. S. "America."

CALIFORNIA APPLES, in Boxes.
" POTATOES, in Boxes.
" ONIONS, " "
" GARLIC, " "
" WALNUTS, " "
" CRANBERRIES, in Bbl.
" PEACHES, in Tins.
" APPLES, " "
" PEARS, " "
" STRAWBERRIES, in Tins.
" QUINCES, " "
" BLACKBERRIES, " "
" CHERRIES, " "
" APRICOTS, " "
" GREEN GAGES, " "
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
25 1 2093 Hongkong, 4th December, 1871.

CALIFORNIA SEEDS.

THE Subscriber offers for Sale a fine and full assortment of Seeds of CALIFORNIA TREES AND PLANTS.
Also, a general assortment of VEGETABLE, FLOWER AND GRASS SEEDS, DUTCH AND JAPAN BULBS, FLOWERING PLANTS, SHRUBS, FRUIT TREES, &c.
E. E. MOORE,
At the OLD STAND,
425, Washington St., San Francisco, California.
2m 2097] ☞ New Catalogues ready. [Dec. 6

FOR SALE.

A SECOND HAND BILLIARD TABLE, by Thurston, all complete, with new Cloth. Price $250.
Also,
A Trap PONY and HARNESS.
Apply to
DA SILVA & Co.,
Ground Floor HONGKONG HOTEL.
tf 2002 Hongkong, 20th November, 1871.

CHRISTMAS GOODS.

CHRISTMAS GOODS.

AT THE
HONGKONG DISPENSARY.
19d 2141] [Dec. 12

FOR SALE.

100 CASES, each 1 dozen Quarts, Fine Dessert CLARET.
55 Cases, each 1 dozen Quarts, Fine Pale Dry SHERRY.
SANDER & Co.
tf 2174 Hongkong, 19th December, 1871.

Intimations.

NOTICE.

HONGKONG PIER AND GODOWN COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETINGS of SHAREHOLDERS advertised for the 15th December, instant, and the 29th December, instant, the first for the purpose of confirming the Articles of Association in the above Company, and the second to confirm any such Special Resolutions as might be passed at the previous Meeting, STAND RESPECTIVELY ADJOURNED till 3 P.M. THIS DAY, the 22nd December, 1871, and 3 P.M. of FRIDAY, the 5th January, 1872.
N. B. DENNYS,
Acting Secretary.
2 60 Hongkong, 22nd December, 1871.

OFFICE OF THE CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Sixth Ordinary MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company, will be held at the Head Office, Victoria, Hongkong, on WEDNESDAY, the 27th December, proximo, at 3 o'clock P.M., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Committee, together with a Statement of Accounts of 31st October, 1871.
By order of the Committee,
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.,
General Agents.
27d 2058 Hongkong, 30th November, 1871.

OFFICE OF THE CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Register of Shares of the Company, will be closed from the 7th to the 27th day of December, proximo, (both days inclusive) during which period no transfer of Shares will be registered.
By order of the Committee,
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.,
General Agents.
27d 2059 Hongkong, 30th November, 1871.

THE INDO-CHINESE SUGAR COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

SHAREHOLDERS are hereby notified that in accordance with the 36th Clause of the Articles of Association of the Company, the Fourth Call of Twelve Dollars and Fifty Cents per share is payable on the 31st *December* current, at the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Interest at the rate of Twelve per cent. per annum will be charged on all calls paid *after that day.*

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the Fifteenth day of December to the First day of January, 1872, both days inclusive.
By order,
A. NOEL BLAKEMAN,
Secretary.
2087 Hongkong, 5th December, 1871.

HONGKONG AND CHINA GAS COMPANY, LIMITED.

TENDERS will be received until THURSDAY, the 28th instant, for the purchase of the COKE made at this Company's Works, during a period of one year commencing from the 1st day of January next.

Particulars can be ascertained on application at the Office, West Point.

The right of rejecting any or every tender is reserved.
A. NEWTON,
Manager.
17d 2130 Hongkong, 12th December, 1871.

PORT OF AMOY.

SHIPOWNERS, AGENTS, and COMMANDERS are informed that the DOCK COMPANY'S ESTABLISHMENTS at the above Port afford every facility, at moderate charges, for
REPAIRING AND SPARRING VESSELS
AND
CLEANING AND PAINTING IRON SHIPS AND STEAMERS.

THEIR LARGE GRANITE DOCK, Has 286 feet length on the blocks, and at average spring tides can receive Vessels of 16 to 17 feet draught. It has a CAISSON GATE, AND POWERFUL CENTRIFUGAL STEAM-PUMP.

And an Engineers' work-shop fitted with Lathes and Tools, driven by steam. Iron and Brass Foundries, Boiler-makers' shop, a large Smithy, and Carpenters' and Boat-builders' sheds. All superintended by resident Europeans.

Their two smaller GRANITE DOCKS can receive, at spring tides, Vessels drawing 12 feet.

Spars, Timber, and other Dock-yard material kept in stock.

Quarters for Officers, and a DRY GODOWN or STORES, of Vessels under repair.
tf 2317 Amoy, December 1868.

FOOCHOW DOCK.

RIVER MIN.

THE above granite floored DOCK, of the following Dimensions, viz: Length, 300 feet, Breadth at Bottom, 40 feet, is capable of receiving Vessels drawing 13 to 16 feet, as the state of the Tides will allow. The Dock runs dry to the Blocks and is pumped out by Steam.

The above premises comprise a large Machine-Shop, containing a
WITHWORTH'S 12-INCH SCREW CUTTING GAP LATHE,
DRILLING AND SCREWING MACHINES,
A LARGE SMITHY, &c., &c., &c.

Large Godowns are on the premises for STOWAGE OF CARGO, &c., &c. A large Stock of Woods, Metal, &c., &c., always on hand.

The Dock Steam Tug *Woosung* is available at all times to tow vessels to or from Sea, at current rates, on application to
J. S. LAMONT,
Superintendent.

The list of Charges for lighting or remedialing vessels can be obtained from
Messrs. NORTON, LYALL & Co., Hongkong.
Messrs. LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., Shanghai.
tf 876 [illegible]

POLICE NOTICE.

THE Captain Superintendent of Police would be much obliged by the European Gentleman, who at 6.50 P.M. *on the 17th inst.*, assisted to arrest a Chinaman near the City Hall, forwarding his name and address to this Department.
Police Department,
18th December, 1871. [2173

FOR SALE.

A BROUGHAM, by Booker, with a moveable driving Seat, and HARNESS Silver Mounted, nearly new.
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
tf 1983 Hongkong, 16th November, 1871.

PACIFIC INSURANCE COMPANY, OF SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.

LOSSES payable without extra charge in SAN FRANCISCO, NEW YORK, LIVERPOOL, or LONDON.

MERCHANDISE with average accepted at current rates by STEAMERS and strictly *A 1* SAILING VESSELS.

OVERLAND RAILROAD.

Risks Free of Particular average accepted from SAN FRANCISCO to any city in the UNITED STATES not south of ST. LOUIS, by RAIL, at one half per cent. net.
RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents,
tf 970] *Hongkong and Shanghai.*

Intimations.

LUSITANO THEATRE.
TO-MORROW (SATURDAY) EVENING, DECEMBER 23RD, 1871.

FAREWELL BENEFIT of Mr. and Mrs. WILLIE SOUCH,
(MISS FANNY WISEMAN,)
Mr. MURRAY and Mr. WELLS will also appear in their renowned specialaties.
2200] *Full particulars in Bills of the day.* [D. 22

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
PAQUEBOT POSTE FRANCAIS.

THE Company's Steamship
"CAMBODGE,"
Capt. Champenois, will be dispatched for
SHANGHAI,
shortly after the arrival of the next French Mail.
C. BERTRAND,
Principal Agent.
tf 2197 Hongkong, 22nd December, 1871.

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
PAQUEBOT POST FRANCAIS.

THE Company's Steamship
"GODAVERY,"
Capt. Poache, will be dispatched for
YOKOHAMA,
shortly after the arrival of the next French Mail.
C. BERTRAND,
Principal Agent.
tf 2198 Hongkong, 22nd December, 1871.

FOR LONDON *via* SUEZ CANAL.

The Chronicle and Directory for 1872.

THE Publisher requests that those persons who have not yet returned the printed forms which have been sent to them to fill up, will be good enough to do so without delay. Any persons who have recently arrived, and to whom printed forms have not been sent, are respectfully requested to forward their names and addresses as early as possible for insertion.

Daily Press Office, Dec. 1st, 1871.

The Chronicle and Directory for 1872.

THIS Work, now in the TENTH year of its existence, will be published as early as practicable after the close of the current year.

It will be compiled and printed at the *Daily Press* Office, as usual, from the best and most authentic sources, and no pains will be spared to make the work complete in all respects.

In addition to the usual varied and voluminous information, the value of the "CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY FOR 1872" will be further augmented by the addition of a Chromo-lithograph plate of the

NEW CODE OF SIGNALS IN USE AT THE PEAK;

also of

THE VARIOUS HOUSE FLAGS:

(Designed expressly for this Work);

MAPS OF HONGKONG, JAPAN, and of the

THE COAST OF CHINA;

besides other local information and statistics corrected to date of publication, tending to make this work in every way suitable for Public, Mercantile, and General Offices.

The Directory will be published in Two Forms. Complete at $5; or with the Lists of Residents, Port Directories, Maps, &c., at $3.

Orders for Copies may be sent to the *Daily Press* Office, or to the following Agents:—

Swatow.....	Messrs. HUTCHINGS & CAMPBELL.
Amoy.....	" WILSON, NICHOLLS & Co.
Formosa.....	" WILSON, NICHOLLS & Co.
Foochow.....	" HEDGE & Co.
Ningpo.....	" KELLY & Co., Shanghai.
Shanghai.....	" HALL & HOLTZ
"	" KELLY & Co.
Hankow and River Ports	" HALL & HOLTZ and KELLY & Co., Shanghai.
Chefoo and Newchwang,	" HALL & HOLTZ and KELLY & Co., Shanghai.
Tientsin and Peking....	" HALL & HOLTZ and KELLY & Co., Shanghai.
Nagasaki.....	THE C. & J. TRADING CO.
Hiogo, Osaka....	THE C. & J. TRADING CO.
Yokohama.....	Messrs. LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
"	*Japan Gazette* Office.
Manila.....	Messrs. J. DE LOYZAGA & Co.
Singapore.....	*Straits Times* Office.
Calcutta.....	*Englishman* Office.
London.....	Mr. F. ALGAR, Clement's-lane.
"	" GEO. STREET, 30, Cornhill.
"	Messrs. TRÜBNER & Co.
"	" BATES, HENDY & Co.
San Francisco,	Mr. L. P. FISHER, 21, Merchants' Exchange.
New York.....	Messrs. S. M. PETTINGILL & Co., 37, Park Row.

The delivery of the *Daily Press* from this office commenced on Thursday morning at 9.40, and the last messengers left the office at 10.00.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, DECEMBER 22ND, 1871.

WE are informed that H.E. the GOVERNOR has already taken the subject of the Police Force under his consideration, and that arrangements are being made for the formation of a Commission to investigate the whole subject and report upon it. We are not aware what the exact nature of the Commission will be; but it is to be hoped that, in a matter in which the interests of the community are so much concerned, its proceedings will be made public. There are two reasons why it would be very desirable that this course should be adopted. First, the publication of the proceedings will be the best possible means of eliciting the fullest information; as those who are acquainted with the subject will have their attention called to points upon which they can give their experience, and thus much valuable knowledge, which would otherwise be lost, will become available. The second reason for giving publicity to the proceedings is the converse of the above, that is to say, that their publication will place the whole community in possession of such definite information as to the nature of the difficulties which will have to be contended with, as cannot fail to be of the greatest value, when the matter has at any future time to be discussed. The only for reason not giving publicity to the proceedings that can be suggested is, that possibly by doing so the native population might be placed in possession of facts which it might not be desirable for them to know. If there were any danger of this, it would be a very good reason for keeping the Commission closed. It is of course very undesirable to make any display of weakness before the native population, and prudence could caution us not to do so. But we may be quite sure that there is in reality but little reason for anxiety on this score. The truth is, the Chinese are very much better informed on all these matters than foreigners are. Everything of the kind is most carefully watched and canvassed by them; and the only result, therefore, of keeping back the information, would be that the public would be left in the dark, while the Chinese, and especially the particular class of natives from whom we might think it desirable to withhold the information, would be thoroughly *au fait* in the matter, and know all the weak points at which they may hope to succeed in their designs. The matter, we are free to admit, is one in which discretion might be used on the question of publicity; but, in a case where interests of so much importance are involved, and in respect to which the public at large feel so much excusable anxiety, it may be hoped that the Commission will be thrown open in the same manner as was the case with the recent Select Committee appointed to report upon the bearing of the new wharf.

THE CHINESE DESPATCH.

(Communicated.)

We were glad to notice in the last number of the *Chinese Recorder* several articles on the Missionary Despatch, giving good reasons for disapproving of the Chinese Circular as striking at the very root of European interests in this country. It is highly important that the British public should be enabled to form a correct opinion with respect to this document. We should not judge of it by the same standard as that by which we judge of the memorandums from European Governments; as we should never forget that we are in Asia, not in Europe, and have to deal with a pagan and faithless government, whose practice it has always been to deceive us and to lead us to understand one thing, while they are aiming at another. Experience should by this time have opened our eyes, and it would be simple folly on our part were we to excuse the Chinese Government on the ground that in the Circular they do not insist upon the entire abrogation of Missionary work, or threaten the persecution of Missionaries or their converts. That the Chinese Circular violates the Treaty is enough to justify us in opposing it; and moreover, it is not difficult for anyone practically conversant with the question to perceive that, though the Chinese Government does not declare in so many words its desire to do away altogether with Europeans in the interior, it is endeavouring under false pretexts to lay down rules which will produce that effect, and, as Mr. Griffith wisely remarks, the Chinese might as well have asked for the unconditional repeal of the toleration clause in the Tientsin Treaty. That would indeed have been the most straightforward and dignified course, as there can be no doubt that the real object of the regulations proposed is to make it null and void. The Chinese despatch is so artfully framed, and so worthy of careful study, that, although much has been written about it, there is still much to be said to prevent those who are not acquainted with the Chinese character from being misled.

The despatch begins by stating that the object in view in signing the Treaty was to ensure reciprocal advantages, and to remove abuses; but that experience has proved that it has not had the desired effect. Trade, it goes on to say, has in no degree occasioned differences between China and the Foreign Powers; but the same cannot be said of the Missions, which engender ever increasing abuses. We may remark at the outset that we cannot see the correctness of the assertion that Trade "has in no degree occasioned differences." We would recommend the Chinese Government to apply to the Foreign Legations and Consulates for a list of the complaints made with regard to trade, and to obtain a translation of the Blue Books in which the various mercantile grievances and the petitions from the Chambers of Commerce in China to Sir Rutherford Alcock, with reference to the revision of the Treaty, are given. We may add with the Rev. Mr. Griffith, that Missions had nothing to do with the first and second wars with China, and trade was the principal cause of difference in Formosa. It is also difficult to understand why this allusion is made to trade in a Circular which purports to refer exclusively to Missions, unless it has been done with the object of strengthening the case against the Missionaries by flattering the merchants and the Powers who made their Treaties for trade alone; and thereby inducing them to become allies in the attack upon the Missionaries.

The Chinese Circular makes reference to the "Treaties" and their bearing on the Missions, but as there can be no doubt that the intention of the Chinese Government was specially to allude to the Treaty with France, we shall explain briefly the cause of that Treaty having been made, and what abuses it was designed to remove.

French Missionaries had visited China three hundred years before the Treaty mentioned in the Chinese Circular was made; and the Chinese Government was aware of this fact, and if it was not satisfied with the Missionaries it could have restricted them to the ports, or sent them home, instead of putting them to death for preaching a new religion, especially after the visit of M. Lagrenet to China, and the arrangements made between him and Ki-Ying. But in 1859 the Rev. Mr. Chapelain, a French Missionary, was put to death in the most horrible way. This awful massacre was reported to the French Government, and France, mindful that submission to a wrong in Eastern countries invariably acts as a provocative of further injury, made up her mind to inflict a fitting punishment upon China, not by exacting an apology or by receiving a sum of money, which is equivalent in China to encouraging the Government to act worse afterwards, but by joining England in declaring war; and France made it a point that it should be understood that not trade, but the massacre of the Missionary, was the only cause of her going to war with China. It was to remove a wrong, and to prevent the possibility of its taking place again, that France made her treaty. There was no abuse on the part of the Missionaries, who for three hundred years had resided in the country and without giving any offence to the Chinese had frequently received injury and death from them. Nobody then doubted that China was entirely in the wrong, or that it was quite reasonable that France should stipulate in the Treaty that the Catholic Missionaries, who had been for three centuries in the interior of China, and had nearly half a million of converts to attend to and to instruct in their religion (which had been officially allowed by the Emperor Kang-hi more than three centuries before, and the practice of which had been again authorised by the Chinese when M. Lagrenet visited China), should be left unmolested in the interior, and that, as the Chinese Government had always proved unfaithful to its promises and engagements, a French Minister should be appointed to reside in Pekin to see the condition of the Treaty complied with. The Chinese Government, however, for ten years never ceased harrassing the Missionaries and their converts. Willing and anxious as they have always been to get rid of Europeans, especially those living in the interior of China, they availed themselves of the sad condition to which France was reduced to come forward and complain bitterly that the Missionaries were producing endless abuses, and opposing the good, motherly action of China. The poor innocent lambs! China is indeed to be pitied. The Chinese despatch has a long treatise in which utterance is given to lamentations against the Missionaries; but before entering upon the charges made against them, it may be convenient to make a few general remarks.

It is pointed out by some one that in the Chinese Circular Protestantism is mentioned but once, and then in a way that indicates a decided preference for it; and that not a single allusion is made to those disturbances such as those at Yangchow, Ganankin, and Formosa, with which the Protestant Missionaries have been more especially connected, and the wonder is that, it was thought at the time that those riots had been caused by the indiscreet conduct of the Members of the Inland Mission, who were very generally and severely censured. The reason is very obvious to those who are acquainted with the origin of the Chinese Circular. The Chinese Government was informed that France was unable to protect her Missionaries if attacked, and it would have been very unwise to mention in the Circular the differences caused by the English and American Missionaries, whose countries have suffered no reverse. We may remark also that the assertions in the Chinese despatch to the effect that the people in general were unaware of the difference which exists between Protestantism and Catholicism, and confound the two religions under the latter denomination, is untrue. The two religions are distinctly known in China by the two different names of the "Tien Chu Kiau," and the "Yasu Kiau." We now come to the charges made against the Missionaries. The Chinese despatch says: "The first Catholic Missionaries who established themselves in China, were called the Literati of the West. The greater part of the conversions took place at that time among respectable people. On the other hand, since the conclusion of the Treaty in 1860, the majority of the converts have been persons without virtue." Here the Chinese Government approves of the work of the Missionaries before 1860, then why, we ask, did they persecute and kill them in their time more than the present Missionaries? From the days of Kang-hi down to 1860 not less than three severe persecutions raged in China, and even Shaal, the great pioneer, was condemned to be hanged, though by a chance the order was not executed. Even in the time of Kang-hi, the great protector of the Missionaries, the Mandarins in the different provinces did not cease to persecute them, and even in Pekin the Literati, jealous of the influence and science of the Missionaries, were all intriguing against them, and Ricci, Verbist, and Shaal were all greatly harrassed at the Capital. At that time the Literati used to say to the Missionaries: "Go and teach the people; why do you lose your time in teaching mathematics; you are ambitious men, who wish to get our situations." Well, the Missionaries went to teach the poor, but the Literati again complained. Of course the Literati are alone virtuous men. It is enough to be poor to be called wicked. Virtue in China only enters a man with letters; an illiterate man cannot be virtuous. So, the Chinese reason; but by one who knows more than all the Literati in China, it has been said the gospel shall be preached to the poor.

(To be continued.)

An inquest will be held this afternoon at the Government Civil Hospital on the body of a Chinaman, named Lee-a-fun, who was found dead on the Stanley Road. A nephew of the deceased was in his company shortly before his death, who makes the report that they were attacked by three men on the Stanley Road, that they murdered Lee-a-fun, and that he (the nephew) escaped. However, as things look suspicious, Lee-a-fun's relative is detained under the surveillance of the police; and it is to be hoped that they will be as energetic in producing the evidence in this case as they have been in the Showkewan affair.

INQUEST.

An inquest was held at the Gaol yesterday, at 4 p.m., before A. Lister, Esq., Coroner, on the body of a Chinese prisoner named Chun-a-kwi, who died from abcess on the liver. The Jury consisted of Messrs. Holliday, Percy, and Blackwell. After the evidence of Mr. F. Douglas as to prisoner's admittance, &c., and Dr. Dods evidence as the cause of deceased's death, the Jurors gave in a verdict of "death from natural causes."

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

December 21st.

BEFORE C. MAY, ESQ.

THE WALL CASE.

Mr. Wilson, recalled by defendant, without objection by Mr. Sharp, further deposed that he did not believe that Government could rebuild the retaining wall of Robinson-road without going down to the level of defendant's ground.

After Mr. Brereton had addressed the court on behalf of defendant, and Mr. Sharp had replied on behalf of the complainant, Mr. May fined defendant $1.

A LECTURE ON CONFUCIUS.

James E. M. P. Gilliard, a colored barber unemployed, who denominates himself "professor," and editor of an American paper for the edification of his own race, was again brought up on remand, having lost his passage in the *America* through preaching a philosophic sermon in the police court compound, in connection with the birth of Confucius, the great Chinese thinker, (commonly called a Philosopher). Inspector MacBeth stated that on the 12th instant the defendant came to the charge-room of the Central-station. He was disorderly, and making a great noise. He asked him why he had not gone in the steamer. The defendant said it was none of his business. The defendant was locked up, and made so much noise in the cells that he was oblized to send him to the gaol.

Defendant stated he merely wished to ascertain from the police whether Mr. Volkmann had any right to detain his effects.

Mr. F. Douglas deposed to his being in a fit state to be liberated without probable danger to any one. He was accordingly discharged.

COURT OF SUMMARY JURISDICTION.

BEFORE THE HON. H. J. BALL.

CHONG-YE-LEONG v. ROGERS.—In this case the plaintiff applied under a writ of foreign attachment against the property of Mr. Rogers, manager of the Eureka Troupe, who recently left the Colony, Mrs. Rogers being the garnishee.

Mr. Francis appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Brereton appeared on behalf of Mrs. Rogers.

Mr. Brereton said that he was instructed plaintiff had been paid in full, and to give judgment in his favor would be an injustice to Mrs. Rogers and her husband.

His Lordship, in reply to an objection by Mr. Francis, expressed a doubt whether Mrs. Rogers could appear to defend property not her own, as her husband was away.

Mr. Brereton, however, submitted that a wife had a right to protect her husband's property.

The case was postponed to 11 a.m. this day, for decision on the point.

M. H. SAHIB v. JAFFA LILLA.—In the above case plaintiff claimed $89.02, against which defendant stated he had a counter claim of $10.75, and the case being entirely one of accounts, it was agreed to refer it to arbitration.

CHUN-A-CHU v. LUM-A-CHEW.—This was a claim for $423. On plaintiff going into the box, he said that the man who appeared on the other side was not defendant, but his representative. His Honor announced that if defendant did not appear before the Court rose, he would be non-suited. At the rising of the Court defendant had not made his appearance.

THE RUSH OUT OF THE ARMY.—The *Army and Navy Gazette* hears that officers have sent in their papers "by hundreds and hundreds." In one cavalry regiment one major and six captains and several subalterns seek to retire. The Dublin Brigade Office is reported to have had 400 applications to retire, and we are afraid to mention the number reported to have been received at head-quarters. There is, indeed, "an ugly rush" to get out of the army. The new regulation as regards adjutancies of reserve forces will shortly remove some eight or nine officers of artillery to the Supernumerary List. It is intended to effect a considerable reduction in the Half-Pay List, and a large number of the captains whose names appear in the closely packed columns, occupying pages 194, 150, and 151 of the Army List, are during the next few months to have the chance of full-pay employment.

SUPREME COURT.

Lee-sing, trading as Wo-hang, v. J. Kennard Davis, Agent of the North China Insurance Company.

The following is the Judgment of the Chief-Justice in this cause, which came before him by way of special case, the facts having been admitted. Mr. Hayllar instructed by Messrs. Caldwell and Brereton, appeared for the plaintiff, and the Hon. Mr. Ball, instructed by Mr. Sharp, for the defendants. As the case is one of considerable importance to the mercantile community, we give the judgment in extenso.

In this case, stated for the opinion of the Court, it appears that the plaintiff chartered the *F. A. Patmer* to take 800 Chinese coolie passengers, with other passengers, from this Port to San Francisco. The full number embarked, and the plaintiff put on board the due quantities of provisions, &c., for the use of the passengers whilst at sea, to the value in the whole of $10,450. These provisions were insured by the plaintiff with the defendant in that amount, by a policy insuring what I am to read as passengers provisions "against the risk of total loss only." The vessel was disabled in a Typhoon and she put into the port of Yokohama, in Japan, and never completed her voyage. The greater part of the goods insured were lost by perils of the sea. A list of the things thus valued at $10,450, and marked B, is annexed to the case of which it to forms part. Three questions are submitted for the opinion of the Court; adopting the form of each question as nearly as I can, I am of opinion—

1.—As to the first question. The risk is divisé.

2.—As to the second question. I am of opinion that as to the items which I have numbered one to eighteen-inclusive and initialed in list B, the plaintiff can recover only upon proof of the total loss of the whole of one item so initialed. As to all the other articles, I am of opinion that the plaintiff is entitled to recover *pro tanto* of the specified items as have been lost, but only in respect of each sub-item when totally lost. Possibly there may be some question as to one or two of the items, but I see none at present. The principle may be thus exemplified in first item: 943 bags rice, each bag 100lbs., say, $707.25 at $3 per picul. Now a calculation fixes the value of each bag at something less than $3 each. *Id certum est quod certum reddi potest*, the value therefore, of each bag being thus expressly given is separately insured, and the plaintiff can recover for the total loss of each bag lost, but not for, say, the loss of half a bag.

3.—The fact of part of the provisions having been consumed by the Chinese passengers before the storm is no objection to the right of the plaintiff to recover for a total loss by the perils of the sea of so much as remained unconsumed. This is covered by decisions, as it appears to me. It has been held that an insurer is bound to know the course of trade. Here the knowledge is to be imputed to the defendant that the goods are put on board not to be carried to the place of determination of the voyage, but to be consumed *de die in diem*. In this case the plaintiff paid $261.25 for an insurance which if I were to hold him not entitled to recover at all on this objection, he might as well have sunk in Hongkong Harbour as to have paid as a premium for the insurance. Part of the articles must have been in the course of things consumed before, or very soon after, the vessel left the harbour, and I cannot impute the defendant an intention to receive a premium for which nothing was to be insured to the plaintiff.

The settling the amount to be recovered under this decision is to be fixed by the arbitration of the Registrar of this Court. The parties consenting, let him have power to apply to this Court for direction as to how to deal with any item as to which any question shall be raised. I doubt not that the plaintiff when he insured these provisions considered that, as Lord Ellenborough has expressed it, Insurance is indemnity, and that on payment of the premium charged he was insured against all loss by perils of the sea during the voyage. *Ralli v. Jansen* has introduced a very nice legal refinement into the Law of Insurance, contrary to Lord Ellenborough's view, as it appears to me. The Acting Attorney-General, Mr. Ball, cited a case of Entwistle v. Ellis, 27 L.I.N.S. Ex. 105, which at first struck me as wholly against the plaintiff, but the decision turned on the policy being a "time policy," upon any kind of goods in any ship, that is to say, on the whole goods without authorizing the assured in his declaration of insurance to sub-divide the risk by each ship. Duff v. Mackenzie, 26, LI. NS. CP. 313, and Wilkinson v. Hyde, 27, LI. NS. CP. 116, cited by Mr. Hayllar, and other cases to the like purport, appear to me to give the time rule—the rule according to which I have decided this case. The plaintiff might reasonably think himself justified in claiming more than he gets by my decision. The defendant does not suggest that he ever tendered or offered any sum to the plaintiff. Indeed, one of the questions shows that the defendant even now contends that the plaintiff is entitled to nothing. The plaintiff is entitled to the costs from the defendant.

THE RACE FOR THE BANKERS CUP.

The yachts had another dreary race yesterday, ending in a mere drifting match, though it began with some promise of good sport. At 8.30 a.m. there was a smart breeze blowing across the harbour, and by the time the little fleet had taken up their stations, yachtsmen looked forward to rather wet work on the return trip. The directions as to the Course were as follows: "From the usual stations off Kowloon yachts will proceed through the West Lamma Channel, round a mark-boat anchored to the Westward of the island of Ling-ting, leaving her on the port hand, and from thence return to the *Fort William*, passing between that vessel and a mark-boat lying North of her." The time allowance was 20 seconds per ton. The stations allotted to the competing yachts were as follows:—

Daphne.....	1 (North)
Anna.....	2
Naiad.....	3
Naomi.....	4
Wave.....	5

But for some reason or other the Anna did not start, and as the race went on the little Volante, whose name did not appear among the original entries, placed herself in the midst of the combatants, and did a capital day's work, sailed by Chinamen only. The Daphne was the first to get away to a very fair breeze right aft, but as the yachts got under weigh they took up the following positions in the midst of the shipping: Naomi, Daphne, Wave, Naiad. Here the Daphne had the misfortune to be delayed by a series of accidents, sending her jib-topsail overboard instead of to the mast-head, and carrying away a cleat which sent her spinnaker-boom over the bowsprit. Thus she was left behind during the whole of the first breeze, while the Naomi and Wave, followed at some distance by the Naiad, carried the breeze down well beyond Green Island where they ran into a comparative calm. This was the chance of the smaller yachts. Accordingly the Volante ran up, and got ahead of everything, though the Naomi worked on very successfully in front of the Wave and Naiad, which were shortly passed by the Daphne. The two yachts in the rear were for some time within comfortable conversing distance of each other, the Daphne lying a very little ahead and to leeward of them with the Naomi within a stone's throw on her port bow. Volante slightly ahead of Naomi and some way to leeward. These relative positions were little changed during these quarters of an hour, except that the Naomi went ahead and the Naiad draw away to leeward of the rest, apparently looking for a breeze. At last the yachts in front felt a breath of something, which touched the Daphne, and the Wave a little later, but did not visit the Naiad until she was some distance astern of everything. The Wave quickly passed Daphne and Volante and took up her accustomed position on the Naomi's quarter, and then the breeze freshened and the two chief competitors ran away hopelessly from all the rest. By the time the stake-boat could be made out there was as much wind as the small yachts could conveniently stand with all plane sail set, and of course the big Naiad profited by it to lessen her distance from the Daphne, which ran on very even terms with the Volante. At 12h. 3m. the Naomi tacked round the stake-boat, but unfortunately as she did so her weather topmast shroud parted, and she had to lower everything the save the topmast. All hands being engaged in getting the topsail on deck there was an unavoidable delay in setting her head-sails, and for 5 or 6 minutes the new yacht lay almost hove-to at a most interesting crisis in the race. The Wave tacked at 12h. 5m. 30s., and was in ample time to pass the Naomi and get a long lead of her on the way home. This lowering of the topsail was mistaken on board the Daphne for a necessary movement in view of the fresh breeze, and within a very short distance of the stake-boat she began to lower away her topsail before going about. This with the Volante a short distance abeam to leeward was rather sharp work, and as luck would have it in the midst of it all the Daphne tacked a few seconds too soon and had to tack again in order to clear the stake boat. This sent the Volante ahead and brought up the Naiad to within a few lengths of the Daphne. Running home with the wind free the Naiad passed the Daphne, and then the three tail yachts were dead becalmed, the Naiad and Volante together, with a short lead of the last boat. Meanwhile the Wave and Naomi were a mile in advance of the others. The latter had spent three quarters of an hour in splicing her topmast rigging, after which she got her topsail set again, and then there was a calm near Green Island. The Wave stretched away outside Green Island, and a long distance towards Stonecutters' Island, while the Naomi came in for a little breeze which took her inside Green Island and into the harbour in capital style. The Wave not only made no wind by running so far North, but got rather badly into the flood-tide, and on the other side of Green Island the Naomi was in far the better position. The other yachts came up by degrees, Naiad and Volante somewhat to windward but set by the tide further to windward still. However they got a breeze which enabled them to overcome the tide and pass inside Green Island, while the Daphne, which had kept away in order to steal a march on the tide was utterly deserted by the wind and had after all to pass outside Green Island. In the harbour the wind died away by degrees, and the remainder of the race was done without much of its assistance, the result being that the Naomi passed the winning flag at 5h. 49m. 50s., and the second yacht (whose flag could not be distinguished in the dark) at 6.40. The Naiad, the Daphne, and the other yacht (Wave or Volante) did not pass the flag-boat.

This race was again altogether unsatisfactory as a test of the sailing powers of the Naomi and the Wave. For on the one hand it may be said that the Wave held her own vigorously while the breeze lasted, and in her strong point, sailing on a wind, went considerably ahead of the Naomi, while she was only passed by the latter during an almost absolute calm: and on the other hand undoubtedly the Naomi won the race, and won it in spite of the enormous disadvantage under which she laboured during the whole of the beating until the wind fell away. It seems that at this season there is an almost invariable calm at night, commencing a short time before sunset, and in view of this fact it may be suggested that long races should be started in such time as would ensure the arrival of the yachts early in the afternoon. For instance, if this race had been started at 6 or 7 a.m. instead of 8, there is every reason to suppose it would have been finished by 4 p.m., before the wind died so utterly away. In like manner the Ocean Race might be started over night or very early in the morning. This succession of drifting-races is beginning to be tedious, and though any race is infinitely better than none, any expedient by which they could be relieved even in part of this very objectionable sameness would be, if adopted, a boon to yachtsmen, a pleasure to the public, and a satisfaction to the donors of prizes.

SHANGHAI.

The weather has continued extremely cold and skating has been going on, a large number entering upon the pastime with as much eagerness as is generally displayed at home, but fortunately without such serious results. There have been plenty of falls in, but as the ponds are only about half a foot deep nothing more serious has resulted than a wetting. The *Daily News* notes that in one day there were as many as forty people on one pond.

A challenge has been sent from the Shanghai Volunteers to those in Singapore for a rifle match. Perhaps they had better meet here, and they can use the butts. The proposal is that the Volunteers in each corps shall shoot on a particular day, a Naval Officer at each place acting as Umpire.

The subject of voting by proxy at the meetings of ratepayers is attracting considerable attention. The opinion in some quarters being that the plan ought to be abolished.

CHINKEANG.

(N. C. Daily News.)

A Chinkeang correspondent writes:—I see you mention the existence of a rumour that Tseng-kwo-fan is likely to retire; but none of the officials here have heard of it, nor think it likely; and if it had any foundation, we are so close to Nanking we should be almost sure to know. The Chinese do not recognise the right of officials to retire; so if they are of any use at all, they generally die in harness. Tseng-kwo-fan is hale and strong; his only weakness is in his sight, and he uses his son's eyes. The late Tartar General at Nanking is ten years older than Tseng, and has for a long time been desirous of retiring, but finds it impossible to do so. Owing to his not having been sufficiently liberal to the Court officers, he has just been removed to Szechuen—of course under appearance of promotion; and if he had been a younger man he would probably have welcomed the appointment. But at his time of life a journey to such a distant place must be far from pleasant. I suspect it is only for the squeeze which it is hoped he may yield, that his retirement is refused; for he is nearly imbecile, and can be no use to the Government in any way whatever.

THE END OF THE TIENTSIN MASSACRE

(News Letter.)

The 21st June, 1870! Ah! what a painfully memorable date, and how often has it been mentioned and spoken of, diplomatically and socially, since the awful tragedy which was enacted thereon! Now, however, the French Government have, in the person of M. Thiers, accepted the apologies of the Chinese Envoy, Chung-How, for the massacre of their devoted men and women; but we hardly know whether it be matter for sorrow or rejoicing that, diplomatically at least, the painful date has been consigned to oblivion. That the French Government, especially in its present position, should have accepted China's apology does not astonish any one; but that that apology, so far as the Chinese are concerned, provides ample guarantees for the future protection of foreigners in whatever contingency, is what all have to expect. According to the news, which was conveyed to us by a late telegram, the Chinese Ambassadors declared that twenty-four Chinamen had been executed on the spot, and many others banished for being concerned in the massacre. This is all very well, and may be even very true; but once for all, we would ask, were the well-known official instigators of the mob ever punished or interfered with in the least? The answer is of course apparent to all, and as this touches at the very root of the evil, which is Chinese officialdom, we must say that so long as the mandarinate is inimical to foreigners and the word "progress," which follows in their wake, so long will foreign nations have to contend with a viper which may at any time inflict serious wounds. Let the Emperor enjoin indiscriminate good feeling towards foreigners, as recommended in their own moral code, and so often inculcated in the precepts of their own time-honored Confucius. By this means, and this alone, will His Imperial Majesty succeed in fulfilling the promise made through his mouth-piece, Chung-How, which was, in the words of the telegram, "that similar crimes should not recur." So now the Tientsin massacre question, which, as we said in our last issue, formed a speck on the political horizon of China, has entirely disappeared, and little more will be thought of it in "diplomatic circles" or "political coteries," till the moment when China shall again, and for the last time, prove true to her old instincts, and treacherously outrage all modern civilization. We devoutly hope that that day may never come, but as the past constitutes the best prophet, we may only submit and bide our time.

It is stated in a Madrid telegram that the subcommittee of the Spanish Budget approves the proposed tax of 18 per cent. on the coupons of the internal and external debts.

An Indiana man claims to have succeeded in playing a thorough confidence game upon the potato-bug. He planted a grain of corn in each potato-hill, and as the corn came up first, the bugs thought it was a cornfield, and sought other scenes.

A NEWSPAPER'S DIFFICULTIES.—The *Maryport Advertiser* appends to a report of the proceedings at the Maryport Petty Sessions, in the assault case last week, the following statement:—"The words 'kick' and 'strike' recur so frequently in the report that we are obliged to leave out the evidence of some of the witnesses for want of 'k's.'"

JAPANESE INFLUENCE IN CHINA.

(N. C Herald.)

The question is often asked, eagerly and anxiously, in what direction are we to look to find a power strong enough to move China forwards in the path of progress? There are some who ignore the enquiry by saying, that really China has every wish to move fast enough and that no force need be exercised. These persons point to the well-known prophecy of Wenseang, that when China does move, she will go so fast as to outstrip the wishes of her Foreign propellers, and meantime they let matters take their course. But though there are upholders of this doctrine to be found, they are in a very small minority. Most reasonable men believe that the Chinese might be the better for a little gentle pressure, and that leaving them alone means in one word "retrogression." Still, from what quarter is the stimulus to come? The Foreign Powers have been at work for years teaching by example, and very little has come to it. The administration is as reckless, improvident, and corrupt as ever. The people are plunged in the depths of superstition, and the great public works that are imperiously needed by all classes to be in a state of efficiency, are suffered to fall into decay. The reason why the Chinese object to copy from us, is found in the fact that we are so utterly different from them. Our religion, our costume, our modes of thought, our religion, our costume, our habit which is moral costume, are all opposed to the Chinese ideas of these things. The natives object to copying from persons so utterly alien from them in every respect. Now, it is otherwise with Japan. Substantially, the written language of China and of the Land of the Rising Sun, is one and the same. The people are near neighbours. Certainly they are as much alike as the English and the Irish. A Japanese is far more at home in a Chinese town—though he is distinctly a foreigner—than he would be in an English, French, or American town. There is kindred and affinity between them. This being so, we imagine that China is much more likely to learn from the Island Empire that lies to the East of her than from the various peoples, nations and languages, who have come from the West for her good. Japan is progressing in a way which really astounds the European advocate of rapid advance. The timeworn abuses of feudalism have been removed with an energy and vigour that is positively amazing. Questions of Imperial interest are considered in a frank and sensible temper of mutual accommodation, and with a generous regard for the welfare of all classes. The statesmen, as far as we can judge, are able and patriotic men, and their efforts seem always directed in the right way. It is impossible not to think that this example must tell on China. The people of this country who go to and fro to Japan by every steamer, must see contrast between stagnation and movement. They may, for a time, wrap themselves in the folds of that ominous garment that is inscribed with the words "*nil admirari*," but there are chinks in the darkest and narrowest mind, and in time the light must dawn on the Chinaman that they manage things better in Japan.

It seems to be more and more certain every hour, that China will not learn from the old countries, and the chances that she will learn from Japan are becoming perpetually more and more encouraging. The sight of the new Empire may stimulate the energies of the old one. There is a spirit of emulation amongst nations as there is amongst individuals, and we do not despair of seeing China enfired with some sparks of animation caught from her island neighbour. The opinion we broach is one which some of the most experienced amongst the diplomatists now in this country venture to express without disguise, at once by their very utterance giving us hope from an unexpected quarter of convicting themselves.

THE JAPANESE MISSION—THE NATIONAL FINANCES.

(Japan Mail.)

The interest inspired by this country in the minds of foreigners resident in it is undergoing considerable, and interesting modifications. When the treaties were first made this interest was almost exclusively commercial. It then assumed more or less of an historical, antiquarian and political shape, while retaining its commercial complexion. But latterly it has taken more or less of a sympathetic character, excited, doubtless, by the ardent desire shown by the Japanese to assimilate their instructions to some such standards as their imperfect acquaintance with those of Europe and America enables them to conceive of these. The essentially progressive character of the Christian civilizations, as opposed to the stationary character of the Mohammedan or Pagan types, has struck them forcibly, and they are anxious to prove to the world that they are prepared to cast off the Asiatic tradition, and to adopt, if not the ideas which have vivified Europe, at least some of the most attractive material expressions of them. We have often insisted upon the importance of their gaining a more accurate knowledge of these ideas, instead of merely imitating these external expressions—of knowing why and how we do such and things, rather than doing them because we do them. And if we have urged this in season and out of season in regard to matters of minor moment, much more is it our duty to do so at this time in reference to a matter of the first importance, to which, as it seems to us, the attention of the Mission now about to leave for America and Europe may and should be directed with special earnestness. We allude to the question of the National Finances.

Now, among the many distructive differences apparent between the administration of Asiatic and European governments, none is more marked than the attention given by the latter to the perfect regulation of their monetary systems, as opposed to the loose hand-to-mouth financial legislation, or, more properly speaking, financial make-shifts which characterise the politics of Asia. It is not too much to say that the pivot on which national affairs now turn among the most enlightened nations of the earth, is a money pivot, and that the strength, stability, and progress of nations depend largely, if not entirely, upon the proper regulation of their monetary systems. And this is so, not because money is the be-all and end-all of human existence and aspirations, but because, as things are constituted, it is the foundation of the existence alike of states and individuals. From its management, all fictions, all shuffling, all shadows, should be banished. It must be able to stand inspection and scrutiny by the broadest light of day. It must be placed on a wide and sound basis, and regulated by wise and fixed principles; and when altered circumstances demand modifications of it, such modifications must be made in accordance with the acknowledged and indisputable dictates alike of economics and morality.

If we look into the history of this country, even into that recent portion of it with which we have become acquainted during the past thirteen years, we must be driven to acknowledge that the deplorable shifts which have been resorted to to meet temporary difficulties, though perhaps necessary at the moment to provide for the safety of the country, prove that the whole subject is one which has been treated in an altogether inadequate manner. Of the monstrous fiction, found to exist on our arrival here, which made a piece of silver marked with the stamp of the Government three times as valuable as an unstamped piece of the same weight and purity, we have little need to treat. The debasement of the coinage and the almost uncontrolled issue both by the Government and Daimios of enormous floods of paper money followed the collapse of this fiction. Both inflicted serious injuries upon the country and previous barons on foreign trade, and whatever may be said in extenuation of the acts themselves, no one can doubt that the penalties they brought in their train were of a nature which should convince Japanese statesmen that under no circumstances should they be again resorted to. The Empire is being more or less modelled on an European type, and this imperatively demands that its finances be regulated in accordance with those principles, which, with major modification, underlie the financial systems of the whole civilized world.

Now, it can be no secret that not only are the Government discussing this great question with much of the earnestness which it demands, but that schemes of various kinds—some better, some worse—are being pressed upon them with a view to the establishment of a National Bank, having for its primary object the regulation of the currency of the Empire, the management of its debt and contingent interest, and all such financial matters as a national institution of this nature should be called on to regulate. Nor can it be doubted that the want is a real one, one, indeed, of vital importance and interest. The present regulation and ultimate redemption of the paper currency is a matter which calls for immediate and thoroughly sagacious handling. On this the prosperity of the country largely depends, its credit in the eyes of the Western world, its internal comfort and happiness, and its external trade, the source of so much wealth to it. But all real vigour disappears from trade when the currency in which it is conducted is liable to sudden and violent fluctuations. As well expect a ship to be sailed boldly in a river full of shifting shoals and of uncertain channel, as expect trade to flourish when the very basis on which every commercial calculation must be made is as uncertain as the wind. What takes place, or required in one case, must take place or be exacted in the other. An ever vigilant caution in which discretion and even timidity becomes a virtue; power and resources kept in abeyance instead of being utilized; wisdom employed rather to check than impel. But this should not be so. The vessel which is freighted with the fortunes of an Empire should have no such dangers to fear, and it is the duty of those statesmen to whom these fortunes are entrusted to endeavour with all their might to remove every obstruction which impedes the attainment of them. But, pressed on one side and on the other, bewildered with competing and conflicting proposals, having themselves no definite views of what should be done, still less how it should be done, urgently feeling and realizing the necessity for something of the kind, but anxious rather to do something than to see that that something is wise and likely to be permanent, the Government are in danger of taking a serious step forward without any of that preparation and knowledge which such a course absolutely demands. Against this danger it is our duty to warn them emphatically, and with this end in view we shall adduce some considerations bearing on the general question, which, what

House of Lords; and with respect to what has been called "The New Social Alliance," he warned his hearers well to consider before they committed themselves to vast changes, and to the introduction of new principles. A vote of confidence in Mr. Gladstone was carried by an overwhelming majority, and amid tremendous shouts of applause.

While Mr. Gladstone was at Greenwich on Saturday a numerously-signed memorial was presented to him, expressing regret that circumstances had led to the withdrawal of the Licensing Bill, and a hope that no unnecessary delay would be incurred in vigorously presenting a measure for dealing with the evils arising from the liquor traffic.

The Ven. Hugh Willoughby Jermyn, the new Bishop of Colombo, was consecrated at Lambeth Palace on Saturday morning by the Archbishop of Canterbury. The Bishops of Rochester and Bath and Wells and Bishops Claughton and Ryan were present.

A meeting of the men employed in the carriage works of the Bristol and Exeter Railway Company was held on Saturday, in favour of a reduction of the hours of labour.

The Metropolitan Asylums Board, at their meeting on Saturday, received a report stating that no cholera patients had been presented for admission on board the *Dreadnought* Hospital Ship; but the vessel and the staff were quite ready for an emergency. A report from the Hampstead Hospital Committee showed that small-pox is again on the increase.

During Saturday's sitting of the Court of Bankruptcy an alleged system of touting was brought before the notice of Mr. Registrar Roche. Mr. Brough, a barrister, produced a circular from the "Anti-Bankruptcy Association," requesting creditors to send proxies to the office, at Weavers'-hall, and containing information which was alleged to have been improperly obtained from the officials of the Court. The Registrar directed an inquiry, in order that "the law might be enforced against all who had offended."

According to the advices received by the Paris papers, Prince Napoleon's visit to Corsica has been a complete failure. The Bonapartists are in a minority in the Council-General, and they have accordingly been unable to elect the Prince as President, or to pass a vote of censure upon the Government for the precautions it had taken to preserve order. Prince Napoleon carried with him a sort of manifesto which, the *Temps* says, had been approved by Napoleon III., and revised by M. Conti. It was believed that if this manifesto could have been delivered in the Council-General it would have produced a great effect throughout France. The Prince, however, not being elected President, was unable to bring it forward with due effect, and sent in his resignation and left the island. The *Débats* says it is quite evident that in becoming a member of the Council he was acting upon a political calculation. Had he wished to attend to the interests of his electors, and to the matters which come within the scope of the Council, he would not have resigned.

Advices from Vienna contradict the announcement recently made of the sudden death of Field-Marshal Benedek.

A proclamation has been issued by the Bank of France, announcing that it has issued 1,900,000 francs of Papal silver money, which, although not a legal tender, it will accept as though it were French money. It furthermore announces that, in order to assist the Government, it has bought large quantities of bar silver.

Our New York Correspondent says that as the accounts come in of the great fires in Michigan and Wisconsin the details appear worse and worse. Probably three or four thousand square miles of territory have been devastated. The liberal contributions from England and the chief American cities for the Chicago sufferers have relieved the immediate wants of the people, and greatly inspirited them.

(Standard.)

On Saturday M. Thiers received the members of the Council General of the Seine et Oise, and made a short address to them on the position he occupied as head of the State. Disclaiming being a man of party, he said he was a Frenchman, and though not the author of the Republic, yet having received it as a trust from the country it should not perish in his hands. The Republic, he said, has need to be wiser than a Monarchy, and to show that it could exist side by side with order and respect for the laws. It is said that the Government has sent to the prefects a scheme of constitutional reforms to be submitted to the Councils General.

The Emperor of Austria has definitively accepted the resignation of the Hohenwart Ministry, but there appears to be great difficulty in the way of forming a new one. The Emperor sent for Count Andrassy, who arrived at Vienna on Saturday. Count Beust is ill and confined to his bed.

The Pope held a consistory on Friday, at which 18 archbishops and 37 bishops were preconised. At the same time his Holiness made an allocution, in which he condemned all those who impugn the authority of the Œcumenical Council, and who deny to him the highest judicial power, and refuse to recognise him as an infallible teacher.

The splendid shooting of the English new nine-pounder rifled field-guns at Shoeburyness has a record in detail in our columns. The targets were placed at the enormous range of 2,500 yards and with shrapnel shells, with time-fuses, no fewer than 312 hits were made upon them in ten rounds. The difficulties of shooting effectively at such a range, with the guns and targets on the same plane, will be well understood by all who have any practical acquaintance with gunnery, and they will thoroughly appreciate the marvellous results obtained.

At the Middlesex sessions an appeal was heard against a conviction of the proprietors of the Oxford Music-hall for performing stage plays. The "play" complained of was a portion of *Masaniello*, and it was proved that there were stage, proscenium, footlights, orchestra, with all the accessories of a theatrical performance, and the performers appeared in costume. The appeal was made on the ground that only portions of the musical parts were given, with no more of accessories than was necessary to make them intelligible, and that therefore it was not a stage play such as under the act required the Lord Chamberlain's licence. After lengthened and ingenious arguments on both sides the Court dismissed the appeal, and confirmed the decision of the magistrate (Mr. Knox)

A very curious question has arisen out of the late explosion at Chelsea. Mr. Monk, an oilman, was charged at the Westminster Police-court with keeping more than 200lbs. of gunpowder on his premises contrary to the statute. The case having been adjourned for further evidence, a witness appeared to prove that the kegs said to have contained gunpowder were really nothing more than mustard and arrowroot barrels. The hearing was again adjourned.

(Daily News.)

TUESDAY, Oct. 31st.

Captain Thrupp, late of H.M.S. *Megæra*, who arrived in London on Satuaday, has reported himself at the Admiralty. A court-martial has been ordered to assemble at Portsmouth to try him, and Rear-Admiral Loring, C.B., is to be the president.

Yesterday afternoon Professor Huxley began a course of eight lectures, at the London Institution, on the elements of the physiology of bodily motion and consciousness. The address was devoted to the phenomena of motion exhibited by the living body, and the general conditions on which it is dependent.

The London School Board yesterday resumed the discussion on the payment of fees to denominational schools. Mr. Tabrum objected to such payments on the ground that such a course would be likely to destroy the little independence which was yet left in many of the poor. Miss Emily Davies expressed a hope that the Board would follow the example of Stockport, and not of Manchester, and in that case they would have to pay only 2d. a week for a school of 170 children. The Rev. Dr. Rigg was reluctantly compelled to oppose Mr. Morley's amendment, while the Rev. J. A. Picton condemned the proposed bye-law, and with reference to a remark of Miss Davies, said that although 2d. a week might be a small amount, yet inasmuch as it amounted to a rate in aid, it was a subsidy. Mr. C. Clarke regretted that some compromise had not been come to, and warned the supporters of the bye-law that the question would not be settled by the verdict of a narrow majority. Mr. Buxton, Mr. Mundie, Mr. Wallace, and the Rev. Mr. Mee having spoken, the debate was again adjourned.

By a majority of one vote, the Plymouth School Board yesterday adopted a bye-law for the payment of fees to denominational schools.

The date fixed for the Birmingham Conference, which is to discuss the propriety of reforming the House of Lords, is December 6, instead of November 28, as originally proposed.

It was decided in the Bankruptcy Court yesterday, that after a body of creditors had refused liquidation and resorted to Bankruptcy, it was not competent for them to annul the proceedings and return to liquidation.

Robert Kelly, *alias* Pomberton, was yesterday put upon his trial in Dublin for the murder of Head-constable Talbot. The Solicitor-General and Serjeant Armstrong are the leading counsel for the Crown.

A man named Kilreghan was yesterday charged at Manchester with having been concerned in a Sligo murder committed thirty years ago. The information which led to Kilreghan's arrest was given by one Michael Parry, who was twelve years of age at the time when, at Dromore Fair, he saw the prisoner join in an attack upon a poor fellow named Giblin, who did not survive. The prisoner was remanded.

Important witnesses in the Tichborne case are said to have left Australia by the October mail.

It is announced that the King of Denmark is about to pay a visit to this country to see the Princess of Wales. He will remain here a fortnight, and will then join the Queen of Denmark and the Princess Thyra in Greece, where he will stay until February. Afterwards the royal party will travel to Italy, and remain there until April.

According to the *Indépendance Belge*, M. Thiers was greatly pleased with the reception he met with by the people of Paris when he visited the Institution, and it thinks that the sympathy displayed for him will strengthen his determination to urge the National Assembly to return to Paris. So much inconvenience will arise if the sittings continue to be held in Versailles, and so much difficulty will be experienced in properly providing for the accommodation of the members during the winter months, that it is thought the opposition of those who are opposed to the change will easily be overcome.

No official report of the speech recently delivered by M. Thiers to the members of the Council-General of the Seine and Oise has yet been published, and attention is drawn to the fact that there is some little difference in the versions which have appeared in the Paris papers. In the report of the *Débats*, for instance, the word Republic does not occur, and it is denied that M. Thiers made use of that word when referring to the form of government which he said he had received as a sacred deposit from the nation. In the same report, too, M. Thiers is made to say, when urging the necessity of order, that by order he does not mean reaction. The *Débats* views the speech with but little favour.

A scheme of an English company for a railway round the department of the Seine and Oise has been unanimously adopted by the Municipal Council of Versailles, and is to be examined by the Council-General of the department at the end of the week.

(Standard.)

The French Government is determined to confine the Councils General to their legitimate business, and to prohibit their discussing political questions. Two decrees appeared in the *Journal Official* yesterday, annulling resolutions passed by the Councils of Lille and Narbonne, which exceeded the powers of those bodies. The *Official* also contains a notification that the Minister of War has inflicted the punishment of 60 days' imprisonment on General de Nansouty for the letter he caused to be inserted in the newspapers.

By a telegram from New York we learn that Hawkins, one of the Mormon leaders, has been convicted of adultery by the Federal Court, and sentenced to three years' imprisonment. It is reported that Brigham Young has taken to flight.

The Prince and Princess of Wales arrived yesterday at Scarborough *en route* to the seat of Lord Londesborough, which is situated near that famous northern watering place. Their Royal Highnesses had a brilliant and right loyal reception.

A stirring debate took place at the London School Board meeting yesterday, on the subject of paying the fees of children whose parents are unable to pay for their attendance at denominational schools. This raised several important questions, and the debate was adjourned.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

DECEMBER 21ST, EVENING.

The market for Patna has been very unsteady throughout the day, owing to speculative operations. Settlements to a large extent have been made between the buyers and sellers, many of the buyers preferring to pay the difference upon the market value than to clear open and light chests, of which it is said there are several hundred. Business has been done at $675 to $681½, on cash and credit terms, against $670 for light weight chests; Benares is held for $677½ to $680; Malwa, $625 to $635.

DECEMBER 22ND, MORNING.

Market unsteady for Patna; no correct quotations can be given at present for it. The time bargain operations expire this day, prices are expected to be better from a native demand, when the market is more settled down.

EXCHANGE.

ON LONDON.—
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight.... —
Bank Bills, at 6 months' sight, 4/5
Credits, at 6 months' sight.... 4/5½
Documentary Bills, at 6 months' sight.... 4/5½
Bank Bills on demand, ... 4/3½

ON NEW YORK.—
Private, 5 months' sight.... —

ON BOMBAY.—Bank, 3 days' sight 220⅜
ON CALCUTTA.—Bank, 3 days' sight 220⅜
ON SHANGHAI.—
Bank, 3 days' sight.... 72½
Bank, 15 days sight.... 72⅞
Private, 30 days' sight.... 73

SHARES.

Hongkong Bank Shares, Old—62 per cent. premium.
Hongkong Bank Shares, New—60 per cent. premium.
Union Insurance Society of Canton, new shares—$1,500 per share premium.
China Traders' Insurance Company's Shares—$2,500 per share premium.
China and Japan Marine Insurance—Tls. 205 to Tls. 207½ per share premium.
Chinese Insurance Company.—$175 per share premium.
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company's Shares—$375 per share premium.
China Fire Insurance Company's Shares—$70 per share premium.
Victoria Fire Insurance Company's Shares—$73 per share premium.
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company's Shares—25 per cent. discount.
Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboat Co.'s Shares—40 per cent. premium.
Shanghai Steam Navigation Company—Tls. 196 per share.
China Sea, Saigon, and Straits Steamship Company—5 per cent. discount.
China and Straits Steam Navigation Company—25 per cent. discount.
Hongkong Gas Company's Shares—$64 per share.
Hongkong Hotel Company's Shares—60 per cent. discount.
Hongkong Distillery Company—10 per cent. premium.
Indo-Chinese Sugar Company—$18 per share discount.
Hongkong Pier and Godown Company.—$10 per share discount.

SALES ON DECEMBER 21ST, 1871.
As reported by Chinese.

White Wax, 2 pieces, at $36.00, by Yu-wo-cheong to travelling merchant.
Saigon Rice, 6,000 piculs, at $3.37, by Hung-fung to Hongkong merchant.
Grey Shirtings, 7lbs., 200 pieces, by Hung-fung to travelling merchant.
Fungus, 20 pieces, at $29.80, by Kin-fung to travelling merchant.
Grey Shirtings, 8-4lbs., 800 pieces, at $2.42, by Wing-cheong-shun to travelling merchant.
T. Cloth, 7lbs., 500 pieces, at $2.10, by Wing-cheong-shun to travelling merchant.
White Sugar, 1st quality, 160 bags, at $6.40, by Wing-cheong shun to Hongkong merchant.
White Sugar, 2nd quality, 135 bags, at $5.30, Wing-cheong-shun to Hongkong merchant.
Black Sessamums, 200 piculs, at $3.71, by Kwong-fook-wo to travelling merchant.
White Sessamums, 200 piculs, at $7.20, by Kwong-fook-wo to travelling merchant.
Calcutta Cotton, 100 bales, at $14.00, by Parsee merchant to Kin-hing-cheong.

DENT & CO.'S ESTATE.

A FOURTH DIVIDEND of Two per cent. on all Claims against the above Estate admitted by the Trustees, will be paid at their Office, No. 7, Pedder's Hill, on the First Day of August next.

tf 1100 Hongkong, 27th June, 1871.

Vessels Advertised as Loading.

Destination	Vessel's Name	Captain	At	For Freight Apply to	To be Dispatched.
LONDON *via* SUEZ CANAL	Achilles (str.)		Hongkong	Butterfield & Swire	On or about the 20th inst.
Do. Do.	Diomed (str.)		Hongkong	Butterfield & Swire	On or about the 30th inst.
Do. Do.	Enterprise (str.)		Hongkong	Gibb, Livingston & Co.	Quick dispatch.
LONDON	Carricks	Locke	Hongkong	Douglas Lapraik & Co.	Quick dispatch.
NEW YORK	City of Aberdeen		Hongkong	Gibb, Livingston & Co.	Quick dispatch.
Do.	Ellen Munroe	G. W. Norcross	Hongkong	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	About middle of January.
Do.	Puritan	Doane	Hongkong	Olyphant & Co.	Quick dispatch.
Do.	Johann Carl		Hongkong	Olyphant & Co.	Quick dispatch.
Do.	Ringleader	Hamblin	Hongkong	Russell & Co.	Quick dispatch.
SAN FRANCISCO	Dashing Wave	Lawrence	Hongkong	Olyphant & Co.	Quick dispatch.
MELBOURNE & SYDNEY	Fairy Queen	Limmer	Hongkong	Russell & Co.	Quick dispatch.
MELBOURNE	Jane Maria	Leggett	Hongkong	Rozario & Co.	Quick dispatch.
DUNEDIN (N.Z.)	Lady Turner	Vincent	Hongkong	Rozario & Co.	Quick dispatch.
MANILA	Gravina	Barcelo	Hongkong	Remedios & Co.	Quick dispatch.
YOKOHAMA	Godavery (str.)	Foache	Hongkong	Messageries Maritimes	Quick dispatch.
SHANGHAI	Cambodge (str.)	Champenois	Hongkong	Messageries Maritimes	Quick dispatch.
Do.	Teviot (str.)		Hongkong	John Burd & Co.	Quick dispatch.
SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW	Kwang-Tung (str.)	Pitman	Hongkong	Douglas Lapraik & Co.	Quick dispatch.

For Sale.

VICTORIA EXCHANGE,

SAYLE & CO.,

SILK MERCERS, TAILORS, & GENERAL WAREHOUSEMEN,

Solicit inspection of the undermentioned Goods for their Autumn and Winter Season.

Black and Blue BROAD CLOTHS.
MELTONS, BEAVERS, WITNEYS AND NAPS.
3/4 and 6/4 Tweed COATINGS.
Silk and Wool COATINGS.
Black and Blue DIAGONALS, of the newest styles.
Fancy VESTINGS.
A choice selection of CLOTHS, in suit lengths only.
PAJAMAS and DRESSING GOWNS.
Gentlemen's HOSIERY, in Cotton, Merino or Lambswool,
Comprising SOCKS, UNDER VESTS, and PANTS.
Cardigan JACKETS and VESTS.
Cotton and Linen SHEETINGS.
Damask NAPKINS and CLOTHS, all sizes.
LONG CLOTH and CRIMEAN SHIRTS, all qualities.
The New Twill Oxford SHIRT.
The latest styles in made up TIES and SCARFS.
Linen and Paper COLLARS.
Silk, Cotton, and Wool MUFFLERS.
FELT HATS, in Black, Drab and Brown.
Drab Felt and Black Paris HATS.
UMBRELLAS and WALKING STICKS.
SOAP and PERFUMERY.

TAILORING in all its branches, under the superintendence of experienced CUTTERS.

Our FURNISHING DEPARTMENT contains the largest and best assorted STOCK we have ever offered, comprising:
Tapestry, Brussells and Velvet Pile CARPETS.
RUGS to match the above.
Hearth RUGS and Sofa CARPETS.
Printed FELTS, in squares or by the yard.
DAMASKS and REPS, in the leading colors.
A large assortment of FRINGES and TRIMMINGS.
Embroidered, Printed and Velvet Pile TABLE COVERS.
Coir MATS and MATTING.
FLOOR CLOTHS.
Mahogany and Brass Cornice POLES.
White and Colored BLANKETS.
Bed QUILTS.
Lace CURTAINS and ANTI-MACASSARS.
Eider Down QUILTS.
Carriage and Travelling RUGS.
PORTMANTEAUS.

For Ladies' Advertisement see To-morrow's Issue.

BRANCH ESTABLISHMENT,
Corner of Nankin and Szechuen Road,
SHANGHAI.

A MONTILLADO, ...	per 1 doz.	Case	$13
PALE SHERRY,	„ 1	„	$8
Superior MEDOC.... ...	„ 1	„	$6
Superior ST. JULIEN,...	„ 1	„	$10
Sparkling MOSELLE,...	„ 1	„	$14
G. H. Mumm's CHAMPAGNE,	1	„	$15
BRANDY, $6 to $12, ...	„ 1	„	

REYNOLDS & Co.
tf 1679 Hongkong, 2nd October, 1871.

THATCHAM'S BRANDY	in 1 doz. cases.		
„ SHERRY	„ 3	„	
„ PORT	„ 2	„	
„ CLARET	„ 1	„	

BIRLEY & Co.

J. AND R. TENNENT'S ALE and PORTER.

DAVID CORSAR & SONS'
Merchant Navy
Navy Boiled
Long Flax
Crown
} CANVAS.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.
tf 1130 Hongkong, 11th May, 1867.

FOR SALE.

ONE 8 H.P. Horizontal Steam ENGINE, with Boiler and Mountings, complete.
Two Albion PRINTING PRESSES.
One Columbian do.
One large Plotting MACHINE.
A Radial Drilling MACHINE.
One Crab WINCH.
One Self-acting SAW BENCH, complete, with one Saw.
One Vertical DRILL.
One Donkey PUMP.
For particulars, apply to
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
tf 894 Hongkong, 24th May, 1871.

NOW READY.

IMPERIAL QUARTO.

ENGLISH AND CHINESE DICTIONARY WITH THE PUNTI AND MANDARIN PRONUNCIATION.

AN ANGLO-CHINESE DICTIONARY, published at the *Daily Press* Office, Hongkong.

FOR scope and practical service this Work stands unrivalled. All the new words which the Chinese have of late years been compelled to coin to express the numerous objects in machinery, photography, telegraphy, and in science generally, which the rapid advance of foreign relations has imposed upon them, are here given *in extenso*. Each and every word is fully illustrated and explained, forming exercises for students of a most instructive nature. Both the Court and Punti pronunciations are given, the accents being carefully marked on the best principle hitherto attained. The typography displays the success of an attempt to make the Chinese and English type correspond in the size of body, thereby effecting a vast economy of space, achieving a clearness not previously attained, and dispensing with those vast margins and vacant spaces which have heretofore characterized Chinese publications.

The scope of the work is so great, and its utilitarian purposes so complete, that a reference to its pages enables a person who understands English to communicate *effectively* with natives who understand nothing but Chinese. In this respect the work will be found indispensable to all Europeans residing in China, and to the natives themselves it explains subjects fully, with which very few indeed of them are perfectly acquainted. To parties resident in England and interested in China it cannot but be invaluable occasionally.

It comprises upwards of two thousand large quarto pages.

TRUBNER & Co.,
60, PATERNOSTER ROW;
W. H. BELL,
"DAILY PRESS" OFFICE, HONGKONG.

For Sale.

FOR SALE.

Ex "*Belted Will*," "*Cornuvia*," "*Ambassador*," &c., &c.

BASS & CO.'S OCTOBER BREW, in *hogsheads* and *kilderkins*.
Barclay & Co.'s PORTER, in hogsheads.
BEST JAMAICA RUM, in do.
BURKE'S DUBLIN STOUT, in quarts and pints.
BASS'S ALE, by Cameron and Saunders in quarts and pints.
Duff Gordon's SHERRIES, different seals.
Superior Old Vintage PORT.
Hennessy's BRANDY, 1 star and 3 stars.
AVH GIN, in red cases.
Krug & Co.'s CHAMPAGNE, in quarts and pints.
CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S OILMAN'S STORES.
HAMS, CHEESE, BACON, in tins.
Truffled PATES, FOIE GRAS, Preserved PROVISIONS of every description, American, English, Dutch, French and German VEGETABLES, in large assortment.
FINEST FRENCH BUTTER, in bottles.
PRIME DANISH BUTTER, in 7 lbs. Tins.
Sill's and Holstein BUTTER, in kegs.
RUSSIAN CAVIAR.
VANILLA BEANS.
TEYSSONEAUX JAMS, JELLIES, and FRUITS, in Juice and Brandy.
MENIER'S CHOCOLATE, *yellow, brown,* and *pink*.
At LAMMERT, ATKINSON & Co.
tf 906 Hongkong, 25th May, 1871.

FOR SALE.

CLARET, in wood.
ROAPILLION and BANDOL, in wood.
Breakfast and Dinner CLARETS, from $50 upwards.
Chateau LAFITTE.
Haute BRION.
Rhenish WINES, large assortment.
Sparkling HOCK and MOSELLE.
Haut BARSAC and SAUTERNE.
French LIQUEURS, CHARTREUSE, &c., &c., ABSYNTH.
Vermuth NOUILLY PRAT.
Wynaud FOKINKS, double Orange CURACOA.
At LAMMERT, ATKINSON & Co.
tf 907 Hongkong, 25th May, 1871.

THE TOURIST'S GUIDE.—REDUCED PRICE $1.

Containing the names of all the Articles of Trade, objects of Natural History, Furniture, &c., &c., with the Punti, and Mandarin Pronunciation.

Also a few copies of the GRAMMAR of the Chinese Language, in two Parts.

The Daily Press Office.

FOR SALE.

CHAMPAGNE VEUVE CLICQUOT-PONSARDIN, REIMS,
in Cases of 3 doz. Quarts,
1 doz. Quarts,
and 2 doz. Pints.
SANDER & Co.,
Sole Agents for China, Japan and Manila.
tf 2151 Hongkong, 15th December, 1871.

FOR SALE.

A PHAETON, last American style, with India Rubber Springs, complete.
A pair of Java PONIES.
An American BILLIARD TABLE, complete, with Cues, &c. Apply to
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
tf 1916 Hongkong, 7th November, 1871.

TO LET,
Possession on the 1st January, 1872.

THAT large and Commodious Family Residence, "LOTUS," situated in Caine Road West, with Gardens and Stabling attached. Gas and Water laid throughout.
Apply to
J. P. DA COSTA.
East Point.
tf 2132 Hongkong, 11th December, 1871.

TO LET,
From the 1st of January, 1872,

BELMONT HOUSE, at present occupied by CHARLES H. MORGAN, Esq. Apply to
G. FALCONER & Co.
tf 2092 Hongkong, 5th December, 1871.

TO LET,
(With possession on or about the 1st January, 1872).

THE PREMISES in Wyndham Street, now occupied by the "German Club." Water and Gas laid on. Apply to
WILSON & SALWAY,
Architects, &c.
tf 1846 Hongkong, 27th October, 1871.

HOUSES TO LET.

IN various Parts of Hongkong. A list of HOUSES with *size, locality* and *terms* can be seen at No. 47, *Wyndham Street.*
THOS. W. BARRINGTON.
tf 642 Hongkong, 11th March, 1867.

TO LET.

THREE first-class two story GODOWNS, situate on Inland lot No. 73, opposite Fletcher & Co.'s old premises, at present in occupation of the Military.
Possession can be had early in February.
Apply to TURNER & Co.
tf 183 Hongkong, 30th January, 1871.

TO LET.
(With possession on 1st January, 1871).

THAT very desirable BUNGALOW, situate at *Pokfoulum*, and known as "BELMONT," at present in the occupation of J. MENKE, Esq. Bowling Alley, Coach House, 4-stalled Stable, &c., attached. Water laid on.
Apply to
GILMAN & Co.
tf 2192 Hongkong, 17th December, 1870.

TO LET.

FIRST-CLASS Granite GODOWNS, at Wanchai. Apply to
ROB. S. WALKER & Co.
tf 41 Hongkong, 9th January, 1871.

TO LET.

FIRST-CLASS Granite GODOWNS, at *Wanchai*, from 12 to 30,000 piculs capacity. Apply to
S. E. BURROWS & SONS.
tf 1790 Hongkong, 17th September, 1869.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Sole Agents for the Sale of their Goods in Hongkong and China by Messrs. J. & R. Tennent, Glasgow, and Messrs. David Corsar & Sons Arbroath.
ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.
tf 419 Hongkong, January, 1867.

Vessels on the Berth.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY, AND FOOCHOW.

THE Steamship
"KWANG-TUNG,"
Captain Pitman, will have immediate despatch for the above Ports.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
tf 2192 Hongkong, 21st December, 1871.

FOR SHANGHAI.

THE British Steamer
"TEVIOT,"
shortly expected, will have quick despatch as above.
This steamer has splendid accommodation for passengers.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
JOHN BURD & Co.
tf 2180 Hongkong, 20th December, 1871.

FOR LONDON *via* SUEZ CANAL.

THE British Steamer
"ENTERPRISE,"
shortly expected, will have despatch as above.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
tf 2078 Hongkong, 4th December, 1871.

FOR MANILA.

THE Spanish Brig
"GRAVINA,"
Captain Barceló, will have quick despatch to the above port.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
REMEDIOS & Co.
tf 2182 Hongkong, 20th December, 1871.

FOR NEW YORK.

THE A 1 American Ship
"PURITAN,"
Doane, Master, will load at Whampoa and this, and have immediate despatch as above, and has room for a limited amount of cargo.
For Freight, apply to
OLYPHANT & Co.
tf 2183 Hongkong, 20th December, 1871.

FOR NEW YORK.

THE A 1 American Ship
"ELLEN MUNROE,"
G. W. Norcross, Master, expected to arrive in a few days from Swatow, will load here and at Whampoa, and be despatched about middle of January.
For Freight, apply to
VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.
tf 2184 Hongkong, 20th December, 1871.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

THE A 1 American Ship
"DASHING WAVE,"
Captain Lawrence, will have quick dispatch for the above port.
For Freight, apply to
OLYPHANT & Co.
tf 2117 Hongkong, 9th December, 1871.

FOR NEW YORK.

THE A 1 American Ship
"RINGLEADER,"
Hamblin, Master, will load at Whampoa and this, and have immediate despatch as above, and has room for a limited amount of Cargo.
For Freight, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.
tf 2112 Hongkong, 8th December, 1871.

FOR NEW YORK.

THE British Ship
"CITY OF ABERDEEN,"
has room for a limited quantity of cargo, and will have quick despatch for the above port.
For Freight, apply to
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
tf 2063 Hongkong, 1st December, 1871.

FOR NEW YORK.

THE A 1 German Barque
"JOHANN CARL,"
will load at this and Whampoa, and have immediate despatch for the above port.
For Freight, apply to
OLYPHANT & Co.
tf 2055 Hongkong, 30th November, 1871.

FOR LONDON,
Loading at Hongkong, Whampoa, and Macao.

THE British Ship
"CARRICKS,"
Capt. Locke, will have immediate despatch for the above Port.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.,
OR,
DEACON & Co.,
Macao and Canton.
tf 1975 Hongkong, 16th November, 1871.

FOR DUNEDIN (N.Z.) *direct.*
(To follow the Whirlwind.)

THE A 1 British Clipper-barque
"LADY TURNER."
Capt. Vincent, having the greater portion of her Cargo engaged, will have a quick despatch for the above port.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
ROZARIO & Co.
tf 2014 Hongkong, 21st November, 1871.

FOR MELBOURNE AND SYDNEY.

THE A 1 British Brig
"FAIRY QUEEN,"
of 213 tons Register, Limmer, Master, will have quick despatch as above.
For Freight, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.
tf 1974 Hongkong, 17th November, 1871.

FOR MELBOURNE, *direct.*

THE A 1 Barque
"JANE MARIA,"
Captain Leggett, will have immediate despatch for the above Port.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
ROZARIO & Co.
tf 1994 Hongkong, 18th November, 1871.

GEORGE GLASSE,
(FIVE YEARS MANAGER TO KINSFORD & Co., PICCADILLY LONDON, AND 28, PLACE VENDOME, PARIS),
ENGLISH AND FOREIGN CHEMIST
VICTORIA DISPENSARY,
HONGKONG AND YOKOHAMA.
SHIPS' MEDICINE-CHESTS SUPPLIED AND REFITTED.
tf 2036 Hongkong, 3rd September, 1867.

IT is hereby notified that the interest, and connexion of Messrs. LO WING CHOON and LO YU YOW, with the undersigned firm ceased from the 1st of May, 1871, and that the undersigned will not hold himself RESPONSIBLE for any debts, whatever contracted by the said LO WING CHOON and LO YU YOW of the TYE SENG HOE.
LO KEE SENG.
6m 1399 Singapore, 1st August, 1871.

NOW READY.

BOUND VOLUMES of the TRADE REPORT for the year 1870. Price $10.
Apply at the *Daily Press* Office.
Hongkong, 1st February, 1871.

ORIENTAL HOTEL BOWLING ALLEYS.

Proprietor—J. BAYNES.

Wines and Spirits of the best quality only.
tf 1726 Hongkong, 11th October, 1871.

Intimations.

NOTICE.

THE three lots of Ground formerly belonging to DENT & Co., and situate on the western suburbs of Canton, in the Rear of the Shameen site, behind the Cham Mo Lan, and at the entrance of the Sai Lun Lane, in front of Tai Ping Tong, have, through Messrs. CALDWELL & BREBETON, Hongkong, solicitors, been absolutely assigned to the YOW WO TONG. The bargain money was paid on the 18th day of November, and a proper deed of assignment will be shortly executed by Dent's Trustees. The under lease formerly held by GHEE CHONG ON has been cancelled, and the YOW WO TONG are the sole possessors of the property.
YOW WO TONG.
2m 2015 Hongkong, 20th November, 1871.

TAKASIMA COLLIERY, NAGASAKI.

THE Undersigned are prepared to supply Coals from the Takasima Colliery (8 foot seam), in quantities as required, to be delivered on board ship in this Harbor.

Note.—The Specific Gravity of Takasima Coal is 1.245, it contains 82.07 per cent. of Carbon, and is admitted to be fully equal to the best English North Country Coal for steaming and all other purposes.
GLOVER & Co.
Agent in Hongkong,
NORTON, LYALL & Co.
tf 1951 Nagasaki, Japan, October, 1870.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned, Sweet-meat Dealers' Shop, has been established at Canton for a number of years, and *we have no other branch elsewhere than the one established in this City.* The success of this most delicious and unrivalled Preserves has caused some impudent and evil disposed persons at Hongkong and Macao (who are eager to obtain money by illegal means), to apply the name of "CHY LOONG" to their own inferior Goods. Thus the Public is cheated; but what good will be to the evil disposed who will be punished by the visitation of God? The Public are, therefore, requested to send their orders direct to our establishment at Canton, Honam, and this is the only way in which they can obtain our Genuine Goods.
CHY LOONG.
Sweet-meat Dealers' Shop, Canton
6m 1854 Canton, 30th October, 1871.

NOW READY,

THE HOUSEHOLD COMPANION AND STUDENT'S FIRST ASSISTANT,
By Dr. DEVAN, with many Additions, Corrections, and Dr. WILLIAMS' Orthography.
PRICE: In Paper Wrappers, ...$1.50
Neatly Bound.... ... ... $2.00
Apply at the *Daily Press* Office.

E. R. HANDLEY,
HOUSE AND SHIP PLUMBER, COPPER SMITH, BRASS FOUNDER AND GAS FITTER,
(LATE PATERSON & HANDLEY),
70 *F, Praya West,*
Next to the P. & O. Coal Stores,
tf 1681 HONGKONG. [Sept. 15

炭 煤 記 榮
WING-KEE COAL SHOP.

THE Proprietor of WING-KEE Shop begs to inform the Public that his Shop has been established since 1855, at *Endicott's Lane*, and that he has always a great quantity of Best COAL in store for Sale. Gentlemen or Shipmasters wishing to patronise him, are requested to apply at his Shop.
1y 999 Hongkong, 24th April, 1871.

鋪 煙 宋 呂 馨 元 厝

THE undersigned begs to inform the Public that he has all sorts of Old CIGARS, HAVANA, CAVITE and MANILA, in small and large boxes, best TOBACCO, and prepared TOBACCO for Sale at an agreeable prices.
For particulars, apply to
KWONG YUEN HING,
No. 61, Queen's Road,
Next to the entrance of the Central Market.
6m 1464 Hongkong, 29th August, 1871.

STEAM FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG, POINT DE GALLE, ADEN, SUEZ, MALTA, BRINDISI, MARSEILLES, OTHER MEDITERRANEAN PORTS, AND SOUTHAMPTON;
ALSO,
BOMBAY, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamship "*ELLORA*," Captain J. C. BABOT, with Her Majesty's Mails, Passengers, Specie, and Cargo, will leave this for the above places on THURSDAY, the 28th instant, at noon.

Cargo will be received on board until noon, Specie and Parcels at the office until 2 P.M. on the 27th idem.

For Particulars regarding Freight and Passage, apply at the P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Hongkong. CONTENTS AND VALUE OF PACKAGES ARE REQUIRED.

A Written Declaration of the Contents and Value of the Packages for the Overland Route is required by the Egyptian Government, and must be delivered by the Shippers to the Company's Agents, with the Bills of Lading or with Parcels; and the Company do not hold themselves responsible for any Detention or Prejudice which may happen from the incorrectness in such declaration.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all goods shipped by their Steamers for Europe through Egypt, either by rail, or by Canal in their own Steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Shippers are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of the Company's Bills of Lading.
A. MCIVER, *Superintendent.*
Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.'s Office, Hongkong, 18th December, 1871.

THROUGH U.S. MAIL LINE FROM CHINA AND JAPAN TO NEW YORK.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. COMPANY
IN CONNECTION WITH THE
CENTRAL AND UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANIES.

THE Steamship "*JAPAN*," will leave Hongkong for San Francisco via Yokohama on FRIDAY, the 12th of January next, at 3 o'clock P.M., taking Passengers, Mails and Freight, for the United States, Canada, Central and South America, and Europe.

A Steamer of the Company will leave Shanghai, via the Inland Sea Ports, about same date, and make close connection at Yokohama.

The "*JAPAN*" will be due at San Francisco February 17th, 1872, whence daily Passenger trains and daily Freight trains are run over the Central and Union Pacific Railroad Lines for New York and for all the principal cities in the interior and upon the Atlantic Seaboard. The time between San Francisco and New York by First-class Passenger trains is six days and twenty hours; and the distance 3,912 miles.

The Silver Palace Sleeping Cars are run through on these trains, making Drawing Room Cars by day, and Sleeping Cars by night; and are of the latest and best American pattern, being unexcelled for comfort and convenience.

At New York, Passengers have selection of

THE RUSSIAN TELEGRAPH LINE.

The *N. C. Daily News* gives the following particulars concerning the above line:—

At this end, but one cable as yet communicates with Gutzlaff, another laid down for the sending of messages by the Russian route having broken twice and been taken up. The Russian section therefore begins properly at Gutzlaff, with the cable to Nagasaki. From the latter place it is carried to Passiet Bay, landed at Wladiwostock, whence it is laid a little to the north-east of Chabarowk, then going to the west of Irkutsk, missing Kiaeltta, with which however branch lines connect from Werkneudinsk on the main line. The next principal stations beyond Irkutsk are Tomsk and Omsk, and the line then runs direct to Moscow, where a division of the messages takes place. Those intended for the North of Europe, Scandinavia and England are sent to St. Petersburgh, and reach England by the G. N. T. Co.'s Gulf of Bothnia cable to Sweden, land line to the western coast of Norway, and, again by submarine cable to Aberdeen. Messages for London, France, the low countries of Europe, and America go from Moscow *via* Riga to Liba, with which place Denmark is connected by cable, and by a submarine line from the west coast of Jutland to Newcastle, where the G. N. T. Co. have been making arrangements for their transmission without interruption to London. In the Siberian line it becomes an object to endeavour to get messages sent long distances without re-transmission; the greatest space traversed by the power of one instrument as yet has been from Wladiwostock to Omsk, more than halfway to Liba, and a distance of about 2,500 miles. In spring, the Russian line will be exposed to danger along the course of the Amoor, by the breaking up of the ice, but on the whole the land lines are subject to no serious risks, and they can be readily repaired. At the military stations on the route, men are placed to meet these emergencies. The international correspondence is attended to by Danish employés of the Russian Government, and so complete has the system proved that messages have been received here from London in 19 hours, time which it is hoped will be surpassed considerably after a few months working. The distance by the Russian route is but 3-5ths of the Southern route, and of this 3-4ths are land lines, by which, we believe, messages can be sent with more facility than by submarine wire. But the first consideration for the public is, that the opening of the Russian line lowers rates very considerably.

MURCHISON AND BABBAGE.

(*Times.*)

We have to discharge the melancholy duty of summing up the achievements of two distinguished Englishmen taken from us almost simultaneously. It would be hard to find an instance of a closer parallel, combined with stronger contrasts, than the lives of Murchison and Babbage present. These men were born almost at the same time, and, after a career in each case of high renown, they died within two days of each other. Both were devoted to science, both made memorable discoveries, both carried their work up to the latest period of life, and both attained eminence and fame. On the other hand, one was successful, popular, and fortunate almost beyond example, while to the other even his scientific triumphs seemed to become occasions of disappointment. Something of this contrast may have been due to the nature of their respective studies, but more, perhaps, to their respective characters, and to the infallible action of disposition on position in social life. In the end Sir Roderick Murchison departed full of honours as of years, and numbering his friends by hundreds in every capital of Europe, while his equally able and laborious contemporary died in comparative isolation and obscurity.

In truth, even if Mr. Babbage's temper had been less captious his studies were not of a kind to be easily popularized. Geology, as we all know, is the favourite science for all public discourses from an evening lecture to a congressional address. It combines easily with excursions, picnics, and holydays. Its doctrines up to a certain point are readily impressed on the mind and recognized as true. The history of our earth is essentially an attractive history, and it is not absolutely necessary to study it very deeply. The Silurian, Devonian, and Permian systems, by the discovery or establishment of which Sir Roderick Murchison's reputation was made, are the studies of a life for the learned, but everybody can understand and appreciate the demonstrations and conclusions out of which the discoveries gradually arise. It was not so with the pursuits of Mr. Babbage. In one of the most mysterious chapters of *Zanoni*, Lord Lytton begins to introduce the reader to the secret properties of numbers as affecting the arts of magic, but he suddenly breaks off into asterisks and leaves the tantalized reader with the fragment of a tale. The science of numbers, into whatever fields it may be carried, was the science to which Mr. Babbage devoted his days, but, wonderful as the results of his labours may have been, they could never, from the very nature of the case, be made popular. That they ever brought him, indeed, the distinction which was certainly his right was owing mainly to the strange shape which one of his inventions accidentally assumed. Arithmetical calculations must necessarily be uninteresting to the multitude, but when people were told that a machine had been invented for working out those calculations by means of wheels or watchwork the idea was at once comprehensible and marvellous. In reality, "Babbage's Machine" scarcely admits of simple or popular description, but the mere fact that inanimate metal could be made to perform the subtle work of man's brain came home to the public mind as a thing to be remembered for ever. There was truth, too, in the story. Though Mr. Babbage's instrument was repudiated by the Treasury, the idea of such a machine in a more manageable form has since been turned to account and utilized in Government offices. Mr. Babbage's merit consisted in discovering that certain properties of numbers admitted of calculation or treatment by a purely mechanical process, and then in devising the machinery required. Except, however, for the miraculous aspect of this particular exploit, the name of Babbage would perhaps be little known beyond scientific circles. Logarithms and Insurance tables are highly useful, but not very agreeable reading, and it is hardly surprising that a man absorbed in such compilations should have become somewhat irritable under not wholly imaginary persecutions.

It must be taken, we suppose, as a characteristic of our national institutions that both Babbage and Murchison failed to interest the Government of the day in the discoveries they announced. There is really no telling what might have been the fruits of the calculating machine, as developed and perfected under the hands of its own inventor, but Sir Robert Peel—certainly no timorous or unpatriotic Minister—thought the resources of the British Empire unequal to the completion of this extraordinary engine, and so the work was stayed. Just so did Sir Roderick Murchison in vain predict the gold discoveries of Australia, and urge the importance of the question on Ministerial minds. He argued from analogies of formation and character that the Australian mountain ranges must, like the Ural mountains, contain mines of gold; but even gold itself, it seems, may be bought too dear if purchased at the expense of State action. Sir Roderick, however, lived to see all his speculations realised without anybody's aid, and perhaps without anybody's loss; but Mr. Babbage was mortified by finding the fruit of his labours sacrificed to what he naturally considered a mean spirit of economy. He had expended upon his machine no inconsiderable portion of his own patrimony, but the Government, notwithstanding, or, perhaps, in consequence of, the magnitude of the prospect, declined to become responsible for the future charge, and so the drawings of this marvellous invention now repose in the obscurity of a Metropolitan Museum, to testify to after ages the ways and the wisdom of our own time.

Perhaps something of the singular difference in the fortunes of these two men may be traced to the contrasts of their early life and work. Mr. Babbage, as soon as he became anything, became a mathematician, and, with the exception of a hasty dash into politics, never became anything else. Sir Roderick Murchison was once a soldier, coming of a good soldierly stock, and never thought of geology till he was full thirty years old. While young Babbage was an undergraduate at Cambridge, absorbed in what were then the only studies of the place, and occupied only with the idea of substituting analysis for synthesis in mathematical reasoning, young Murchison was fighting in the Peninsula under Sir John Moore and Lord Wellington, learning the lessons taught by a great war and acquiring the manifold experience of a military life. Such a training gave him a wonderful advantage, if not in science, at any rate in society. He had studied men as well as books, and had seen the countries and customs of strange people while the Cambridge mathematician was intent only on the symbols of algebra. In the one case an experienced and well-connected soldier became, almost by accident, a popular geologist, in the other a student of Numbers pursued his researches in Arithmetic with a single-minded and never-swerving application to the one subject before him. When Babbage was foiled in his desire to benefit his age, he made of the disappointment a personal as well as a public grievance; but the neglect of the great prediction of gold in Australia never seems to have in the least embittered the mind of Murchison. Above all, Murchison had such a genial power of sympathy that triumphs of others became his own. No better evidence can be needed of his generous and expansive intellect than the manner in which he identified himself with the fortunes of his friend Livingstone, and clung so tenaciously to his faith in the traveller's return. That, indeed, represents the last phase of his life, and with that subject on his mind he rested from his labours. His contemporary rests also, not, perhaps, with less real right to renown, but after a career strangely inferior in what the world regards as fortune or success.

FOX-HUNTING.

(*Globe.*)

Perhaps an English fox-hunter has some real reason for welcoming the return of his favourite pastime. In these levelling days, when so many old landmarks are fast disappearing, it is refreshing to find one institution left, even if it had no further merit, untouched by the hand of progress or desecration of reform. Hunting has stood the test of time and opinion in almost every nation, from the days of Esau and Nimrod to those of Meynett, Ashton Smith, and Farquharson. Most especially is it dear to Englishmen, from their inherent love of sport and healthy outdoor exercise; and hunting, too, has this kind of advantage over other sports, that it is a species of happy enturnalia; rank and fortune for the moment are laid aside or forgotten, and at the cover side or before a "yawner" all men are equal, and he is the best man who is first in at the death after a good run. *Palmam qui meruit ferat* is the fox-hunters' motto *par excellence*. Its advantages, social and moral, have been universally admitted in the face of a few chamber philanthropists, whose acute nerves perceive cruelty in field sports. If, however, Reynard himself were put into the witness-box and cross-examined even by a Solicitor General, we "should not be surprised to find" that such an astute animal preferred, like Chief-Justices, a long vacation in the summer, hard work in winter, with refreshers in the shape of hens and pheasants, some scampers across country, and at the worst a speedy death when caught, to the tender mercies of a humane society, which would result in a total extinction of the old and noble family of Fox.

The first open meet is a reunion for many people who would not otherwise be brought together, except by the mediation of one of those ghostly conventionalities—country dinner parties. In this way a meet acts as a most agreeable magnet in a county; an opportunity is afforded of exchanging inquiries and good wishes in a far more pleasant way than driving through muddy lanes. And if the sky is overclouded, and a southerly wind blowing as he canters to cover, what more can a sportsman desire? And if the meet is at a small cover, he will begin to appreciate the advantages of cub-hunting in rattling the cubs out of big covers and forests. If the master of hounds is young or unmarried, you may count upon seeing several of England's fairest in riding habits—just come to see the hounds throw off; but "trust them not, they are fooling thee," as the song says, and are pretty sure to be in at the death—sometimes of the fox sometimes of the master. Here comes our overworked barrister, trying to regain his health, and wisely too; for what can give a man a healthier tone of mind and body than a fast forty minutes over a grass country with scent breast high! Headache and heartache both are cured. Pliny, a rare old country gentleman, says that Minerva accompanied Diana with him, and he might have added that Æsculapius vanished, pill-box and all, at the same time. All the "nerves" so much talked about now would disappear under a judicious diet of pigskin and temperance. Who ever heard of a proxy "having his system unstrung," or a huntsman going to Kissingen or Vichy for his nerves? And it is to be presumed that they are mortals, and subject to all the ills that flesh is heir to, in spite of the proverb that "no one ever saw a dead postboy." How many statesmen would benefit themselves and country by following the example of Palmerston, and Derby, and many others, and diverting that torrent of nervous force which now inspires Premiers and Ministers to despatter country towns with dull prattle, or utter garrulous but transparent excuses for past mistakes, into the harmless and useful channels of country pastimes!

What a motley assembly a meet calls together! Fast men from town, a horsedealer on a young one to show off, all appear; and next him is a young squire on a fiery chestnut, warranted, apparently, to bolt among the hounds, or pass most of its existence on two legs. Perhaps he might be looking into Blackstone before the next sessions—who knows? At any rate, he is better employed thus than *ce cher* Alphonse, who at this hour is probably taking his chocolate in bed; and, when an afternoon for gives promise of a good wind up to a fair day's sport, will be perpetrating a vacuous strut round the Palais Royal on his way to *eau sucrée*. Here, talking to the master, you may see an old gentleman who looks like a Sir Roger just stepped out of the *Spectator*. He and his horse, you may be sure, are used to the work, and staunch old Tories, as he looks askance at an unhappy Cockney near him, who has come down from town to see the hounds, and left his b's in the Strand, where he bought his get-up. From his rickety seat, and general uncertainty as to the management of his legs and arms, you may safely conclude that his dubious Rosinante will bleed from many a spur in the shoulder before he and his master part company. But, if his *tout ensemble* is ridiculous, he not too severe. The wish to support a good old custom is there, and consider what mental and physical agony he will endure in the first half-dozen fields!

Soon the hounds appear on the scene, followed by the huntsman, with that seat on his horse peculiar to his class. Why do huntsmen as a rule ride so well, and yet look so like red socks on horseback? Perhaps familiarity with the saddle breeds contempt of appearance. The master, however, soon gives that worthy a nod, and now the fun begins. Cigars are thrown away, girths tightened, the chesnut rears and kicks, and, as a loud view halloa, which seems for a moment to concentrate all the last season's runs, an electric shock prevades horse and man alike—away you go, and hunting has began. What if the Cockney heads the fox; he is sure to be standing on his head in the next fields, and you have your revenge. The hounds run wild, and ploughboys hallo to a fresh fox; the huntsman lifts his hounds and loses his fox, perhaps to take refuge in strong language. All excuses must be made. It is the first open day; the hedges are blind, ground heavy, and horses fat, and, as you get a fair twenty minutes about lunch time, be merciful, and trot home, where a bright log-fire awaits you. There you may read your letters, stroll up to the farm, drink tea, and enjoy that ante-prandial elysium, a warm bath before dinner, and over your port remember what field sports have done for Englishmen; and that if you were a Frenchman you have been in danger of a double-chin at nineteen.

The Queen of the Belgians has, says *Galignani*, been summoned by a dressmaker to pay her bill, amounting to 67,000fr. Her Majesty refuses to discharge it on the ground that the prices are exorbitant.

The frightful punster of the *New York World* must look to his laurels. The *New York Globe* remarks:—"Dana, of the *Sun*, seem determined to take advantage of every pretext to give Grant a dressing. Let him beware—'The way of the Grant's dresser is hard.'"

THE MOTHER OF INVENTION.—Under the pressure of necessity a Salt Lake City blacksmith has invented a machine to kill grasshoppers. It can be manufactured for 75 dols. It consists of a frame drawn by two horses, having an apron extending forward close to the ground, to scrape up the locusts, with a hood above it, forming a box in front. At the rear of the machine is a pair of rollers geared together, the upper one driven by the carrying wheels, of which it forms the axle. Whatever may find its way into the front of the machine is obliged to pass between the rollers at the back, which, being capable of being forced close together, are described as completely demoralising the "ironclads."

Insurances.

COMPAGNIE LYONNAISE D'ASSURANCES MARITIMES.

Société anonyme libre au Capital de 6,000,000 de francs (un quart versé.)

THIS Company, being associated for purposes of Marine Insurance in the Far East, with the
LLOYD FRANÇAIS, Capital of 6,000,000 frcs.,
And with the ORE FRANÇAISE D'ASSURANCES MARITIMES, Capital of ..... 5,000,000 frcs.,
Offers to the ASSURED the Security of a collective Capital of ..... 17,000,000 frcs.
Agencies established, and Policies made payable in Lyons, Paris, London, Marseilles, Calcutta, Bombay, Yokohama, Hongkong and Shanghai.
The undersigned having been appointed Agents in China for the above-named Company, are prepared to accept Marine risks, foreign or coastwise, at current rates.
RUSSELL & Co.
tf 1877 Hongkong, 23rd July, 1870.

THE GUARDIAN FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
No. 11, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, E.C.
ESTABLISHED 1821,
And empowered by special Acts of Parliament.
Subscribed Capital.....£2,000,000, *Sterling.*
Total invested Funds upwards of 2,750,000 „
Annual Income „ „ 320,000 „
THE Undersigned having been duly appointed Agents for the above Company are prepared to take risks against Fire, on the usual terms.
OLYPHANT & Co.
tf 2317 Hongkong, 7th December, 1869.

NOTICE.
IMPERIAL FIRE OFFICE.
FROM and after this date the following rates will be charged SHORT PERIOD Insurances, viz:—
Not exceeding Ten days ⅛ of the annual rate
Not exceeding 1 month ¼ of the annual rate
Above 1 month, and not exceeding ..... 3 „ ½ do. do.
Above 3 months and not exceeding ..... 6 „ ¾ do. do.
Above 6 months the full annual rate.
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents, Imperial Fire Insurance Company.
tf 875 Hongkong, 13th August, 1869.

OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON.
INCORPORATED 1859.
CAPITAL, £1,000,000.
THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to accept Marine Risks and issue Policies at current rates.
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.
tf 1351 Hongkong, 7th June, 1867.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF MANCHESTER AND LONDON.
THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents for the above Company at Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, Shanghai, and Hankow, and are prepared to grant Insurances at Current Rates.
HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
tf 1958 Hongkong, 15th October, 1868.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE,
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER OF HIS MAJESTY KING GEORGE THE FIRST, A.D. 1720.
THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Corporation, are prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—
MARINE DEPARTMENT.
Policies at current rates, payable either here, in London, or at the principal Ports of India, China, and Australia.
FIRE DEPARTMENT.
Policies issued for long or short periods at current rates.
LIFE DEPARTMENT.
Policies issued for sums not exceeding £5,000 on reasonable terms.
HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
tf 1927 Hongkong, 1st November, 1870.

THE LIVERPOOL AND BOMBAY TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY.
THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company at this port, are prepared to grant Policies against Marine Risks at current rates.
HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
tf 777 Hongkong, 25th April 1870.

LONDON AND ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE.
137, LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1843.
THE Undersigned is authorised to accept risks on behalf of this Office, by First Class Steamers and Sailing Ships.
A. McIVER, *Agent.*
tf Hongkong, 1st July, 1867.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.
FOR Insuring Houses and other Buildings' Goods, Wares, Merchandise, Manufacturing and Farming Stock, Ships in Port, Harbours, or Dock, and the Cargoes of such Ships; also, Ships Building and Repairing; Barges and other Vessels on Navigable Rivers and Canals, and Goods on board such Vessels, throughout Great Britain and Ireland, and in FOREIGN COUNTRIES, FROM LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE.
The Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE to the extent of $60,000 on any one First Class Risk.
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
Hongkong, 1st January, 1867.

MERCHANTS MUTUAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY OF SAN FRANCISCO.
ENGAGED EXCLUSIVELY IN MARINE INSURANCE.
Paid up Capital—$500,000.00.
THE Undersigned having been duly appointed Agents of the above Company, are prepared to accept Marine Risks on the usual terms.
OLYPHANT & Co.
tf 1292 Hongkong, 2nd July, 1869.

CHINA AND JAPAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.
THIS Company grants Policies on Marine Risks at the established local Rates, to all parts of the World.
In addition to the usual brokerage, thirty per Cent. (30%) of the Profits will be returned as Bonus to all contributors of business, whether Shareholders or not, rateably in proportion to the amount of Net Premia contributed.
No Policy Fees charged.
WM. PUSTAU & Co., *Agents.*
tf 1402 Hongkong, 27th July, 1870.

NOTICE.
BRITISH AND FOREIGN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents of the above Insurance Company, are prepared to issue Policies against Marine risks on Freight and Cargo at Current rates, subject to a discount of 15%.
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.
tf 1753 Hongkong, 1st October, 1870.

THE ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE OF LONDON.
THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents of the above Corporation, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire at current rates.
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents, 4, Praya.
tf 1569 Hongkong, 26th August, 1870.

UNIVERSAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, (OF LONDON).
THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company at this Port, Shanghai, Foochow, Hankow, and Yokohama, are prepared to accept Marine Risks at Current Rates.
GILMAN & Co., *Agents.*
tf 437 Hongkong, 9th March, 1871.

Insurances.

PACIFIC INSURANCE COMPANY. SAN FRANCISCO.
THE Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant POLICIES against Fire on Buildings and Goods, at current rates.
RUSSELL & Co.
tf 366 Hongkong, 7th February, 1867.

PACIFIC INSURANCE COMPANY OF SAN FRANCISCO.
THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in China for the above INSURANCE COMPANY, are prepared to grant Policies covering Marine Risks at the Current Rates.
RUSSELL & Co.
tf 573 Hongkong, 2nd March, 1867.

YANG-TSZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF SHANGHAI.
POLICIES granted on *Marine Risks* to all parts of the World, at current rates.
In addition to the usual brokerage, this Association returns to the assured *Twenty per cent. of its yearly profits*, divided *pro rata* to the net premium contributed.
RUSSELL & Co., *Secretaries.*
tf 1089 Hongkong, 1st January, 1870.

BATAVIA SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in Hongkong for the above-named Company, are prepared to grant Policies against Sea Risks at current rates.
RUSSELL & Co.
tf 1022 Hongkong, 1st April, 1865.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.
AGENCIES at all the Treaty Ports of China and Japan, and at Singapore, Saigon and Penang.
Risks accepted, and Policies of Insurance granted at the rates of Premium current at the above-mentioned Ports.
No charge for Policy fees.
JAS. B. COUGHTRIE, *Secretary*
Hongkong, 1st November, 1871. [tf 385

VICTORIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HONGKONG, LIMITED.
THIS Company, with its Head Office at Hongkong, and Agencies at the various Treaty Ports in China and Japan, is prepared to issue Policies of Insurance, at the current rates of Premium at the respective places.
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co., *Secretaries.*
tf 557 Hongkong 1st April, 1871.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.
FROM and after this date the following rates will be charged on SHORT PERIOD Insurances, viz:—
Not exceeding 1 month ¼ of the annual rate
Above 1 month, and not exceeding ..... 3 „ ½ do. do.
Above 3 months and not exceeding ..... 6 „ ¾ do. do.
Above 6 months the full annual rate.
GILMAN & Co., *Agents,*
North British & Mercantile Insurance Company.
tf 696 Hongkong, 7th April 1868.

NOTICE.
THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.
THE following rates will be charged in future for SHORT PERIOD Insurances, viz:—
Not exceeding 10 days, ⅛ of the annual rate.
Not exceeding 1 month, ¼ do. do.
Above 1 month and not exceeding 3 months... ½ do. do.
Above 3 months and not exceeding 6 months... ¾ do. do.
NORTON, LYALL & Co.,
Agents the Queen Insurance Company.
tf 242 Hongkong, 22nd January, 1870.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL,—TWO MILLION STERLING.
THE Undersigned having been appointed Agent for the above Company at this port, is prepared to grant Policies against Fire, to the extend of £10,000, on Buildings or on Goods stored therein.
NORTON, LYALL & Co.
tf 241 Hongkong, 22nd January, 1870.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
REDUCTION IN THE RATES OF PREMIUM.
UNTIL further notice the following Annual Rates will be charged for Fire Insurance viz:—
Detached & semi-detached Dwelling Houses removed from town, and their contents. } ¼ per cent.
Other dwelling Houses, used strictly as such, and their contents. } ½ per cent.
Godowns, Offices, Shops, &c., and their contents. } 1 per cent
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents Imperial Fire Insurance Company.
tf 864 Hongkong, 7th March, 1865.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.
REDUCTION IN THE RATES OF PREMIUM.
Detached & semi-detached Dwelling Houses, removed from town, and their contents. } ¼ per cent. per annum
Other dwelling Houses used strictly as such, and their contents. } ½ „
Godowns, Offices, Shops, &c., and their contents. } 1 „
GILMAN & Co.,
Agents, North British and Mercantile Insurance Company.
tf 886 Hongkong, 10th March, 1865.

NOTICE.
FROM and after this date the following rates will be charged for SHORT PERIOD Insurances, viz:—
Not exceeding Ten days ⅛ of the annual rates
Not exceeding 1 month ¼ do. do.
Above 1 month, and not exceeding three months. } ½ do. do.
Above 3 months, and not exceeding six months.... } ¾ do. do.
Above six months the full annual rate.
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents, Alliance Fire Assurance Company.
tf 678 Hongkong, 26th August, 1869.

PHENIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents to the above Company at this Port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of $40,000, on Buildings, or on Goods stored therein.
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
tf 717 Hongkong, 9th November, 1868.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents of the above Company at this Port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of $60,000 on Buildings, or on Goods stored thereon.
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
tf Hongkong, 24th August, 1864.

NOTICE.
ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
THE annual rates for Fire Insurance on the various classes of Buildings and their contents will remain as follows until further notice, viz:—
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